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Southeast Asia Report



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24 May 1984

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FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DURING PELITA III EXCEEDS TARGET

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 23 Mar 84 p 4

[Article: "Family Planning Program Achieves 110.2% of Target; Average Age of Family Planning Participants Falls from 29.5 to 25"]

[Text] Jakarta--In the course of the Third 5-Year Plan and through the end of January 1984 the BKKBN (National Family Planning Coordination Committee), through the use of its application units, succeeded in inviting 16.7 million new participants to take part in the program, which works out to about 110.2 percent of the target set for the Third 5-Year Plan.

With the addition of previous participants to the new family planning members mentioned above, as of the end of January 1984, or roughly the end of the Third 5-Year Plan, active family planning participants on a nation-wide basis totaled 14 million, or 57.3 percent of the total number of couples of childbearing age.

This was stated by Dr Haryono Suyono, chief of the BKKBN, when he gave the closing address at the 1984 National Family Planning Coordination Meeting, held on 22 March at the Hotel Sahid Jaya in Jakarta. The meeting was attended by 137 participants, composed of representatives of the Central Family Planning Application Unit, provincial chiefs of the BKKBN from throughout Indonesia, and officials of the Central Office of the BKKBN.

Doctor Haryono went on to say that family planning participants who were successfully invited to join the program during the Third 5-Year Plan turned out to be of increasingly high quality. This was shown by the fact that the average age of family planning participants fell from 29.5 at the beginning of the Third 5-Year Plan to 25 by the end of the plan.

Similarly, the average number of children of family planning participants during the same period fell from 3.8 to 2.6, Haryono said.

Together with the results of other development programs, the successful achievement in the number of family planning participants provided the impulse for the decline in the TFR (Total Fertility Rate) from 5.6 to 4, or a decline of 28.6 percent, compared to the situation in fiscal year 1970-71, he said.

The same thing applies to certain other calculations. It is estimated that at present the crude birth rate has declined from about 44 per thousand during fiscal year 1970/71 to about 32 per thousand people, or a decline of about 27 percent.

Doctor Haryono said that despite this rather encouraging achievement, we all need to realize that the problem presented by the presently high fertility level in our country cannot be solved once and for all.

What has been achieved up to the present is an indication that we are handling the fertility problem in a more effective way, which is a source of increasing satisfaction to us. It brings us closer to our dreams, our objectives, and our desires which have steadily developed from the thinking of the experts and those who led the way with regard to population problems.

Doctor Haryono hoped that by the end of the Fourth 5-Year Plan the BKKBN will have succeeded in inviting no less than 17.3 million persons to become participants in the program, so that the crude birth rate will have been brought down from 31 to about 24 births per thousand.

In addition, it is hoped that during the Fourth 5-Year Plan the idea of establishing the cultural concept of the Small, Happy, and Prosperous Family Norm (NKKBS) will begin to be achieved in a steady way. In addition, Dr Haryono Suyono said, family planning participants will begin to find support so that they will be able to play a role as subjects of development.

5170

CSO: 4213/207

TRANSMIGRATION FARM LAND IN IRIAN JAYA NOT EFFECTIVELY USED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Apr 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jayapura, KOMPAS--Every year Irian Jaya Province suffers a loss of more than 5.9 billion rupiahs in the food production sector because the land provided for commercial use in transmigration areas is not cultivated effectively. This was stated by Engineer Antaro, chief of the Agricultural Food Crop Service in Irian Jaya, in an interview with a KOMPAS representative on 31 March in Jayapura.

According to Antaro, in Irian Jaya in the course of the Third 5-Year Plan a total of 13,343 transmigrant families were settled in several locations. Out of the 2 hectares of land allocated to each family, 1 hectare was intended for commercial crops. That means that in all of the transmigration areas in Irian Jaya the commercial crop land available was 13,343 hectares. However, out of that total only about 50 percent (6,599 hectares) was effectively cultivated. The other half of the commercial crop land was left to pests like mice, caterpillars, and so forth. If the uncultivated commercial crop land is rounded off to 6,000 hectares and it is calculated that the land could have produced two harvests per year and an average harvest of 3 tons of food per hectare, the total production lost through such waste each year is 36,000 tons of food. On the assumption that the price of paddy is 165,000 rupiahs per ton, the loss experienced is more than 5.9 billion rupiahs per year. This loss will continue to increase with the large flow of transmigrants planned for the Fourth 5-Year Plan.

Workers

According to Antaro, the failure to cultivate the commercial crop land is due to several factors, including the shortage of farm workers. The difficulty is that before they joined the transmigration program many of the transmigrants were farm workers in their former places of residence. Their sudden change in status from a farm worker to a land-owning farmer confused them. Generally, they were not able to function as managers and they were not able to handle the planning and decision-making functions of their farm business.

This problem was increased by difficulty in obtaining workers to cultivate the land. As a result, the planting season was not coordinated, and this led to pests attacking the crops. The harvest season was also not coordinated, and it often happened that rice fields were very dry before they could be harvested. This led to the farmers losing a part of their harvest, because when the paddy is very dry,

many of the rice grains fall off the stalks during the harvest. Take, for example, the harvest in the transmigration location of Nimbongkrang, Nimboran District, Jayapura Regency. Without citing specific figures Antaro said that the production was only half of what the farmers could have harvested, because half of the grain dropped off the stalks during the harvest.

Unlike in Java, it is very difficult to find workers to cultivate the land (farm workers) in Irian Jaya. Most of the local people, who farm in the traditional way, live in the mountain areas like Jayawijaya and Paniai. It is these people who might be employed as farm workers. In the areas set aside for transmigration projects, the local people live as traditional fishermen or as shifting cultivators--types of people who can only be expected with difficulty to work as farm laborers. Meanwhile, the people living near the cities, whose culture is that of living in groups such as transmigration communities, prefer to work as state employees, rather than as farm workers.

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CSO: 4213/207

TRANSMIGRATION OF FISHERMEN CONSIDERED MORE DIFFICULT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Apr 84 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The program for the transmigration of fishermen must be based on mature planning and implementation by various government services in an integrated way. Non-governmental organizations which are competent in the matter also need to be included. If this is not done, the program for raising the welfare level of the poor will fail and even lead to unrest.

Sugiharto, the general chairman of the Central Executive Council of the HNSI [All-Indonesian Association of Fishermen], was expressing his views regarding the statement by Minister of Agriculture Achmad Affandi on 1 April.

More Difficult

According to Sugiharto, the HNSI, as a professional organization, agrees with the minister of agriculture regarding the resettlement of some of the fishermen from thickly-populated areas to other areas which have rather large fishing potential. However, he warned that resettling fishermen in order to raise their welfare level will not be as easy as some people seem to think it is.

In carrying out the program for the transmigration of farmers producing food crops, such as the government has handled up to now, the results have been initially encouraging. However, after the transmigrants succeed in producing crops, they become bewildered and are at their wit's end about selling what they produce. Sugiharto said: "The transmigration of fishermen is more difficult because the produce, or the fish they catch, are more of a problem (they spoil quickly). If there are no marketing facilities, the results of their work will be wasted. This means that the efforts made to improve the welfare levels of the transmigrant fishermen will not be successful."

Therefore, if the government really wants to improve the welfare levels of the fishermen through the transmigration program, first of all the program must be planned carefully. In addition to locating the fishermen in a strategic place which has potential fishing resources, the question of marketing what the fishermen produce must be seriously considered from the beginning.

In other words, in the interest of successful implementation of the transmigration program for fishermen, in addition to activity by the Departments of

Transmigration and Agriculture, the full participation of the Departments of Cooperatives, Trade, Communications, and several other government and non-government agencies is required.

Not So Successful

The general chairman of the HNSI confirmed the fact that during 1982 the government opened a test fishermen's transmigration project at Kurau on Pulau Bangka [offshore Riau Province]. About 90 families of transmigrants from Kendal [Central Java] and 10 local fishing families were placed together in that beach area.

In addition to housing, the fishermen were also provided with a number of fishing boats whose completion was delayed. The test project, which was handled by the Directorate General of Fisheries and the Directorate General of Transmigration, with a budget of about 70 billion rupiahs, was not as successful as had been hoped.

The problem of marketing the fish products caught by transmigrant fishermen was not handled properly. At present a large proportion of the fishermen are returning to their places of origin (Java) or are looking for other, more adequate work in South Sumatra.

Based on this experience, Sugiharto said, the conclusion can be drawn that implementing a transmigration program for fishermen is not easy and indeed is more difficult, compared with the transmigration of farmers growing food crops. He declared: "In particular, the problem of marketing fish products must be handled in a really serious and integrated way. If not, the program will fail when it is implemented."

In addition to using the transmigration program, reducing the number of fishermen in heavily-populated areas can also be accomplished in a number of other ways. For example, by encouraging the fishing industry to exploit the EEZ [Exclusive Economic Zone] off the coasts of Indonesia. In this connection, according to Sugiharto, the government must increase the number of fishery officials and experts through formal education programs and by developing a number of large, fishing harbors on the South coast of Java, the West coast of Sumatra, in North Sulawesi, and in Irian Jaya. All of that must be preceded by basic research and planning.

Much of It Wasted

According to information available to KOMPAS, during the first three 5-year development plans the government developed 24 fishing harbors, consisting of 21 harbors along the beach, two archipelago fishing harbors, and one ocean-going fishing harbor. The objective was to raise the production of fish products and the welfare level of fishermen.

At the time the Directorate General of Fisheries declared that by developing the 24 fishing harbors two policy objectives were being pursued. First, some of the harbors were developed in places which had already become fishing centers, so that the harbors were immediately useful. Secondly, harbors were developed in places which had not yet become centers of fishing activity but were in areas where there already was a considerable amount of fish caught.

In fact, up to the end of the Third 5-Year Plan most of the fishing harbors, which cost hundreds of millions of rupiahs to build, were not functioning properly. In some cases the harbors were left unfinished and were damaged before they were used. This was particularly the case with the fishing harbors in the Karimunjawa Islands (Rembang Regency, Central Java), at Hantipan (Central Kalimantan) and at two other fishing harbors in West Kalimantan.

Committee IV of Parliament considered that the failure of most of these fishing harbors to function was due to several factors. Among other reasons, the fishing harbor project was planned exclusively at the central government level, and when they were built, local government authorities and representatives of the fishermen were not included in the program. "The directors of the project, whoever they were and whatever their rank, must assume the responsibility for this way of operating," Committee IV of Parliament concluded.

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CSO: 4213/207

CRITICAL CONDITION OF FORESTS DESCRIBED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Apr 84 pp 1, 9

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The condition of the forests as a whole in Indonesia has become increasingly serious because of continuous exploitation without regard to the regulations. Meanwhile, reforestation efforts and the development of tree farms so far have not been very meaningful.

According to information obtained by KOMPAS on 2 April, out of 64 million hectares of forest, about 25 percent (15 million hectares) are presently no longer in production. These non-productive forests have changed in form and have now turned into swamp, underbrush, grass-covered fields, and empty land.

On the other hand the quality of the existing natural forests has tended to decline as a result of various kinds of damage, such as shifting cultivation which involves clearing no less than 400,000 hectares of land each year by the estimated 1 million farmers who practice this form of agriculture.

Not to mention forest fires which each year destroy 40-50,000 hectares of forest. Indeed, in 1982 there was a disastrous fire in East Kalimantan, where 3.6 million hectares of forest were destroyed, half of which consisted of regularly producing forest.

Recently, illegal timber-cutters or wood thieves have also become more numerous and have destroyed producing forests, particularly in Java.

The forested area of Indonesia covers 143 million hectares, consisting of 30.3 million hectares of protected forests, 64 million hectares of producing forests, 18.7 million hectares of PPA (forest reserves and permanently preserved natural forests), and 30 million hectares of land which can be converted from forest into agricultural land.

Unable

Large-scale forest industries have been in operation during the past 15 years, since the approval of Basic Forest Law No 5 of 1967, which contained basic provisions on the forests. The implementation of this law is covered by Government Regulations No 21 and 33 of 1970.

Based on these regulations, the processing and commercial sale of forest products in large part are in the hands of HPH (Commercial Forest Rights) companies. At present there are 519 companies holding HPH permits, operating in areas totaling 52.6 million hectares. This means that they cover 82 percent of the forest area now in production.

Although there are agreements between the government and firms holding HPH permits, which are set out in Forestry Agreements (FA) ["Forestry Agreements" in English in the text] covering the exploitation of the forests, many of those holding HPH permits violate their terms. In accordance with the Forestry Agreements, the HPH permit holder is required to carry out his forestry business in an integrated way, beginning with planting trees, caring for the forest, exploiting and processing the trees, and marketing the final products.

Experience up to now indicates that those holding HPH permits are unable to implement the Forestry Agreements properly. In general, they do not have any real Forestry Processing Plans, and they ignore programs for planting young trees and caring for the forests.

The forestry industry emphasizes the short-term, extractive aspect of timber exploitation. This situation, over the long term, will be a threat to the continued output of forest products.

Reforestation

At the same time that forests are being cut down on a large scale, a large-scale reforestation program has also been under way since the beginning of the First 5-Year Plan (in 1969). During the past 15 years a total of 1,606,940 hectares have been reforested, 117,443 hectares of which were replanted during the First 5-Year Plan, 639,507 hectares during the Second 5-Year Plan, and 850,000 hectares during the Third 5-Year Plan. This has been done in the framework of rehabilitation of critically-affected land under the Program for the Preservation of Forest, Land, and Water.

However, the reforestation program has not gone as had been originally hoped. The capacity to implement the program is still low, and successful production of trees has been unsatisfactory. At present the program is being reconsidered in terms of institutions, personnel, finance, the administration of the work, and reforestation technique.

Some HPH holders have tried to carry out reforestation on a preliminary test basis. A considerable area of trees--covering about 5,000 hectares--has been planted at the PT ITCI company site in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan. However, due to a number of reasons, this effort has not been continued.

In a number of areas where this is possible, reforestation efforts have been directed toward the formation of industrial forest planting units. This has happened in North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Southeast Sulawesi, and North Sulawesi. Considering the conditions in the field, these areas have good prospects.

Planting Forests

At present the production area from planted forests is estimated at 2,160,000 hectares, or less than 2 percent of the total forest area in production. Most of this area is in Java, covering about 1.8 million hectares. This area is exploited by the Perum Perhutani Company.

Producing forests in Java, including both those producing teak and those producing other wood, have a low potential. Over the past 5 years they have only produced about 758,900 cubic meters of wood per year, which means that their average productivity has only been 0.41 cubic meters per hectare per year.

The quality of the forests developed in Java under the Program for the Preservation of Forest, Land, and Water generally has been less than satisfactory. Under this program reforestation activity has been carried out with limited funds on land in critical condition. These efforts have been directed toward the establishment of forest reserves, rather than producing forests.

Outside of Java a large proportion of the planted forests is less than 10 years old. Excluding the planted forests in North Sumatra, about 80,000 hectares of planted forests are ready for logging, and over the next 5 years the production of wood will be rather substantial.

Wood Requirements

During the past 10 years (1973-82) average output of forest products has amounted to 23.6 million cubic meters of lumber per year. The highest figure ever reached was in 1979, when 29.5 million cubic meters of lumber were produced.

However, since the export of wood in logs was limited in 1980, the production of timber has gone down. This was because up to then the forest industry was oriented toward the export of timber in the form of logs.

There is a new government policy on the export of logs and on the timber industry (Joint Letter of Decision by Three Cabinet Ministers of 1967 and 1980), which in a positive way has stimulated the development of the domestic timber industry and increased the exports of wood products.

Recently, the timber industry has developed quickly. In 1979 the installed capacity was only 10.3 million cubic meters of wood. Then it increased to 23.4 million cubic meters of wood. In view of this development, it is estimated that by the end of the Fourth 5-Year Plan wood production capacity will increase to 34.6 million cubic meters.

In recent years our wood needs have been about 25 million cubic meters of wood per year. This requirement is expected to increase to 40 million cubic meters by the end of the Fourth 5-Year Plan, and by the year 2000 (at the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan) it is very possible that our wood needs will reach 80 million cubic meters.

However, by the year 2000 the then-existing natural forests will no longer be able to satisfy our continuously increasing needs for wood.

BRIEFS

SOFT LOAN FROM ITALY—Italy has extended a soft loan of \$20 million (about 20 billion rupiahs) to Indonesia, implementating the commitment made by the Italian Government at the 25th IGGI [Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia] meeting in 1982. The credit agreement between the Indonesian and Italian Governments was signed at the Department of Foreign Affairs in Jakarta on 30 March by Atmono Suryo, director general of foreign economic relations, and Giorgio Vecchi, Italian ambassador to Indonesia, in the name of their respective governments. Atmono Suryo said that the Italian soft loan would be used to finance the construction of a pharmaceutical factory which will produce medicines that are very much needed by the Indonesian community as a whole and particularly by those with low incomes. It has been decided that the pharmaceutical factory, which will have the name of "Indo Farma," will be located in the village of Sukadanau, Cibitung District, Bekasi Regency [West Java], on a 20 hectare parcel of land. In addition to the soft loan, it was also agreed that technical assistance from Italy under this project will be on a grant basis and will be provided after the credit agreement is signed. The grant assistance will be used to finance the "engineering services" related to the project, including supervision, the training program, and other services needed in connection with the construction of the pharmaceutical factory. [Text] [Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 31 Mar 84 p 1] 5170

FISHING IN EEZ—The development of Indonesia's fishing resources in the Indonesian maritime Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) will be turned over to foreign investors from friendly countries. This was stated by Engr Achmad Affandi, minister of agriculture, in Jakarta on 31 March. The minister said that this policy had been decided on because Indonesian fishermen from both the private sector as well as from state-owned companies were only able to develop 1.7 percent of the fishing potential of the Indonesian EEZ. Indonesia proclaimed its EEZ on 21 March 1980, and Indonesian sovereignty over the use of this area, extending 200 miles from the shoreline, became a legal reality at that time and must be respected by all countries. With the proclamation of the EEZ Indonesia's territorial sea increased by about 800,000 square kilometers, with a fish-catching potential of about 1.8 million tons per year. Neighboring countries which have proclaimed their own EEZ areas are Australia, Papua Niugini, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Malaysia. Another factor which requires Indonesia or any other country proclaiming an EEZ to provide an opportunity for other countries to develop the fishing resources contained within it is a regulation approved by the UN. In this regulation it is stated that every country having control over an EEZ is obliged to use the resources contained within it for the welfare of mankind. If the country concerned

is not able to make use of it or if it is only able to make use of part of it, access to the EEZ must be turned over to another developer or country for exploitation. In turning over the development of an EEZ to foreign capital, existing regulations in the country owning the EEZ must be followed, the minister said.
[Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 2 Apr 84 p 1] 5170

CS0: 4213/207

TAX PAYMENTS, RICE SALES, EXCHANGES FOR GOODS WITH STATE

[The following information is extracted from the Vientiane press on the dates indicated in parentheses after each item in REMARKS column. The following abbreviations are used: PS = PASASON; VM = VIENTIANE MAI; KPL = KHAOSAN PATHET LAO]

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Sanakham District, Vientiane Province	Farmers paid 179 tons of rice as tax, sold/exchanged for goods with state another 1,392 tons. (PS 17 Mar 84 p 1)
Vientiane Capital	As of end of February, farmers had sold or exchanged for goods with state 6,122 tons of rice which was 25 percent greater than last year. (VM 16 Mar 84 p 1)
Attapeu Province	Farmers paid 854.175 tons of rice as taxes. In spite of poor weather, yield described as fairly good. Another 801 tons was purchased or exchanged for goods with the state. (PS 26 Apr 84 p 3)
Phon Hong District, Vientiane	Since beginning of 1984, farmers have paid as taxes and sold/exchanged for goods more than 3,000 tons to the state. (VM 26 Apr 84 pp 1, 14)
Vientiane Province	Since beginning of 1984, farmers have sold 4,500 tons of rice to state. (VM 26 Apr 84 p 1)

CSO: 4206/124

SAVANNAKHET ROAD CONSTRUCTION COSTS, ORGANIZATION

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Apr 84 p 2

[Article: "Savannakhet Provincial Youth Union In The Three Solidarities And Four Offensives Proecess"]

[Excerpts] Youth union members of different ethnic groups in Savannakhet Province put all their energy and ability into fulfilling their honored and glorious duty assigned by the nation and the people.

After the resolution of the Savannakhet Provincial Party Committee on 25 February 1982 on construction of a new road to Samouai District was adopted, all the provincial youth union committee members mobilized and gathered together youth union members in all work sections and in different companies around the province as well as youth union members in all districts within the province to actively get vehicles ready to receive different equipment for clearing land. They organized 1 battalion which was broken down into 5 [work combat companies], e.g., a bridge and road engineering company consisting of 55 comrades, a Samouai District Youth Union company with 155 comrades, 2 companies of the Sepone District Youth Union with 213 comrades, and a youth union combat company in 1 senior high school with 73 comrades. They divided into groups and units separately to do contrzct work at different locations. Youth union medical personnel also were attentive to and in close contact with them in order to help in taking care of them in case of illness. After working with enthusiasm and strength in the first 3 months of 1982 the youth union members were able to cut twenty-four km of new roads and to cut the road successfully at the expected locations. The cost was approximately 870,000 kip on the average, within the budget of 1,200,000 kip. They saved 330,000 kip for the government.

By continuing the plan and by having gritty and strong youth union members who all worked actively and cleared the [land], in the first 3 months of 1983 they were able to clear an additional 109.7 km approximately 6 m wide. At the end of 1983 they continued repairing some parts that had become filled up by erosion dur to water in the mountains. Furthermore, they

repaired Route 29B. The average expense was approximately 1,490,000 kip which was within the budget of 1,500,000 kip. Again, they saved 10,000 kip for the government.

The long road that curves along the mountain range, marshes, and steep abysses to Samouai District is now facilitating the people in this locality. Cars can be operated on it during both the dry and rainy seasons.

9884

CS0: 4206/117

BRIEFS

LUANG PRABANG ROAD CONSTRUCTION--Since early March 60 LPRYU members and youth in Sinsai, Viengsai, and Phonsai Cantons, Phonsai District, Luang Prabang Province, joined the people of ethnic groups in these 3 cantons as a driving force to actively and quickly construct roads going from canton to canton and from village to village in their own localities. This is a permanent road 25 km long and 8 m wide. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 6 Apr 84 p 1] 9884

LUANG PRABANG BUDDHIST CLERGY--In the past academic year the board of directors along with teachers and monk students in Luang Prabang Province held a ceremony to summarize the academic year and to announce the examination results of the monk students in elementary and secondary levels and in the basic-level teacher training school. The results were as follows: at the 1st year elementary level, 100 percent of the 76 monks passed their examination; 100 percent of the 75 monks at the 2nd year level passed their exams; 97 percent of the 65 monks at the 3rd year level passed their exams; 97 percent of the 210 monks at the 4th year elementary level passed their exams. At the secondary level, 90 percent of the 80 monks at the 1st year secondary level passed their exams; 95 percent of the 68 monks at the 2nd year passed their exams; and 95 percent of the 47 monks at the 3rd year level passed their exams. Also, 100 percent of 51 monks in their 1st year of the basic-level teacher training school passed their exams, and 97 percent of the 31 monks in their 2nd year passed their exams. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 6 Apr 84 p 1] 9884

LUANG PRABANG CROPS, MILITARY RECRUITMENT--In the summary of the emulation of the three solidarities and four offensives operation of the LPRYU throughout Luang Prabang Province early last March, Comrade Khamhoung Souliphan of the Executive Youth Union Central Committee and also secretary of the Luang Prabang Provincial Youth Union Executive Committee pointed out the growth and progress of the youth union throughout the province. Youth union members have participated in 47 agricultural co-ops and have been able to raise the production capacity 2,500 to 3,000 kg per hectare and 1,500 to 2,000 kg per hectare for highland cultivation or 285 kg of paddy rice per capita on the average. For national defense and security the provincial youth union committee mobilized the revolutionary fervor of

the youth to awaken and voluntarily carry out their duty to their country. In the past 1-year period there were 414 people who served voluntarily in the ranks of the military and the police. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 6 Apr 84 p 2] 9884

SARAVANE YOUTH UNION MEMBERSHIP--In 1983 the youth union membership increased by 138 members throughout Saravane Province. If we add them all up there are 5,180 youth union members throughout the province. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Apr 84 p 2] 9884

VIENTIANE CAPITOL DRY SEASON RICE--Since the end of last March agricultural co-op members, collective farmers, the people and farmers of ethnic groups in many localities within seven districts around Vientiane Capital have all hurriedly harvested their dry season rice. As we have already reported, since the dry season arrived this year agricultural co-op members, collective farmers, the people, and farmers throughout Vientiane Capital have engaged in dry-season rice-growing in 5,000 hectares more than in previous years, including over 2,000 hectares of dry-season rice fields of agricultural co-ops and collective farmers. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 7 Apr 84 p 1] 9884

CHAMPASSAK SECURITY, LPRYU MEMBERSHIP--A fairly large number of members of administrative committees of all levels throughout Champassak Province, the youth union committees in national defense and security, and the Champassak Provincial Youth Union have voluntarily actively to be regular forces, regional forces, guerrilla units, and public security forces. They have been able to fight against the enemies and to dismantle their work, and to help maintain peace and security step by step in Champassak Province. In the past 7 to 8 year period the youth union organization increased its members by over 14,000 and over 4,000 youth members [as published]. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 7 Apr 84 p 2] 9884

MONG RESETTLEMENT--In order to decrease slash-and-burn cultivation and to engage in lowland cultivation according to the policy of the party and government, from 1983 to early 1984 68 Mong families in Ngat Canton, Mok District, Xieng Khouang Province voluntarily left highland cultivation to engage in lowland rice-growing. In their conversion from highland to lowland cultivation, although draft animals and tools were not adequate for their needs and though they have not yet gotten used to lowland rice-growing, because of their decision and the assistance of the local administrative committee they are now able to be self-sufficient and have revived many hectares of deserted rice fields. Now they are continuing to emulate each other to actively clear the land and to open up new rice fields in order to get ready for wet-rice growing in time with the season. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Apr 84 p 1] 9884

HOUA PHAN BANKING--Last year the cadres, combatants, and people in [all districts] in Houa Phan Province deposited a total of 121,693 kip, money they had earned from increasing production, in their savings in order to take part in saving capital which the government plans to use to rotate

building and develop prosperous and strong localities. There was also news that the provincial -ank approved loans of many millions of kip to state enterprises and to business and working people for use in agricultural production and for the purpose of steadily improving family economies. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Apr 84 p 1] 9884

SAYABOURY MILITARY RECRUITMENT, LPRYU MEMBERSHIP--Youth union members of ethnic groups throughout Sayaboury Province have been working hard to score a great achievement. In 1983, 488 youth union members of ethnic groups voluntarily took part in national defense. For improving, training, and expanding the youth, the union opened the province's historical LPRYU congress throughout the province where they cast ballots and selected 19 provincial LPRYU Executive Committee members. Over 20 units at the grass roots level opened meetings around the province. They eliminated three white cantons (areas where there was no LPRP presence--FBIS). There was an increase of 375 new members over the entire province. The total number of youth union members throughout the province is 1,688. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Apr 84 p 2] 9884

CSO: 4206/117

EDITORIAL VIEWS DAVAO GOVERNMENT REPORT ON KILLINGS

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 25 Apr 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Probe Those Killings; Show Results!"]

[Text] No less than the city government of Davao, in an official report to the ministry of local governments, has confirmed the killings of 63 persons, seven of them men in the military or paramilitary service, during the first three months of the year ending March 31.

The report, one of the most frank ever, shows that killings have remained unsolved, and the suspects must be possibly roaming around these days in the city like free birds just freed from their cage. They lurk to kill, and perhaps be killed themselves in the process.

What the citizenry cannot understand, however, is the inability of the authorities to bring the culprits to justice. The people have become indifferent because no one can really convince them that the killers would be prosecuted. As of now, most cannot even be identified, and one can surmise that the suspects are laughing behind the authorities who are tasked with running after them.

It is unfortunate that every time a murder occurs, all that is normally done is have the case reported or blotted, assign someone to check on possible leads, then let the case drag on for months or years--perhaps until the killer surrenders or is murdered in some obscure place, a victim of another murderer through a notorious process commonly known as "salvaging."

Today, Davao city residents are asking questions within them, since many cannot even air the questions to city and military authorities without being disappointed or embarrassed. Who are behind the city murders? Who are the murderers? Were the victims subversives, or were they people with "records," whatever that means? Of the 63 killings during the year's first three months, how many have been solved? How many suspects, if any, have been arrested and prosecuted?

It is time for the government to show results on the probe of city killings. Otherwise, those concerned should be able to explain why the citizenry should still continue trusting them.

DAVAO DAILY REPORTS MAKATI BUSINESS CLUB PROPOSALS

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 28 Apr 84 pp 2,3

[Article by Cris G. Sienes in the "Counter Point" column: "The Makati Business Club's Proposed Reforms for the Filipino People"]

[Text]

I have been invited to the Makati Business Club's half-day forum on the social, political, and economic conditions prevailing in the country today to be held at the Convention Hall of Cuisson Hotel on May 5, 1984. Judging from the gaggle of speakers lined up for the day's activity, such a feast of reason and flow of soul is worth attending. But since the invitation sent to me is a P60-invitation, the odds are heavily stacked against my honoring the invitation.

Anyway, I already have a working knowledge of the Makati Business Club's stock and stencil. I have with me the club's literature containing its proposed reforms for the Filipino people. The proposed reforms offer an interesting study and I would like to share it with the readers of this column. It's up to our readers to scrutinize them, to knead and shift them, so to speak, in the light of reason.

Here they are:

CHECKS AND BALANCES

The club wants Amendment No. 8, which gives the President legislative powers concurrent with the Batasang Pambansa, to be repealed. Ditto for PDs 1834, 1835, 1836, 1877, and 1877-A. It is the stand of the club that the power to declare martial law and suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should require the approval of at least two-thirds of the members of the Batasang Pambansa. Such a power should not be left alone in the hands of one man. The burden of responsibility must be shared by the elected members of the Batasang Pambansa. In cases of extreme emergency, the President may declare martial law unilaterally, but only once during his term and for a period that will not exceed 30 days. During this period the Batasan may not be dissolved nor the Batasan sessions suspended. Batasan

members shall be immune from arrest or detention.

ON THE JUDICIARY. The independence of the judiciary should be restored. This may be done through the appointment of men and women of unquestioned integrity to judicial posts, a task that should be performed by the Supreme Court without any form of interference by the executive branch of government.

ECONOMIC DECISION-MAKING. Decisions on regional and provincial development should be made not by the national government, but by the local governments concerned. To make this feasible, the provincial and city governments should be given the authority to retain a portion of the taxes collected for their own development projects. Poor local governments should be given the advantage of retaining a larger portion of their taxes.

The people of the cities and

provinces should have the opportunity to determine which infrastructure projects should first be built out of government funds. The funds of the national budget should be equitably distributed among the different regions, provinces and cities, and not only in Metro Manila.

Accountability of Government. The accountability of all government agencies and offices to the people should be strictly defined through appropriate laws. All government bodies must maintain open books for public scrutiny, with stiff penalties and sanctions given to noncomplying government officials.

The appointments to vital offices in the government and the Armed Forces should be subject to review and approval by a Batasan Committee in which all political parties have proper representation.

Provisions in the charter of certain government offices and corporations exempting them from normal auditing procedures by the Commission on Audit should be repealed.

Austerity in a Time of Crisis. Austerity in the Philippine society and government, especially in the next five to six years should be vigorously promoted. Batasan members should take the lead and set personal examples in such a national austerity program.

Further borrowings for government projects should be prevented by Batasan members to stem the further growth of our enormous external debt.

Instances of gross waste, overspending and conspicuous consumption should be promptly exposed and severely denounced by the Batasan members through the question hour, the Batasan committees, and privilege speeches--making good use of their parliamentary immunity.

Development Reorientation. National development should be reoriented to the regions, agriculture and towards providing economic justice to the Filipino farmer.

The present bias of economic policies toward Metro Manila and expensive projects must be reversed. Batasan members must work for small and medium-sized projects that directly benefit the farmers and the rural communities in their constituencies while opposing big-budget government projects, particularly those that require foreign exchange.

The farmer must be assured of economic justice through adequate legislation. The prices of the products he raises must not be artificially depressed by government price controls, marketing monopolies, or unjustified taxes or levies.

Any pros and cons?

CSO: 4200/730

EDITORIAL LINKS EROSION OF FREE ENTERPRISE TO MARCOS, 'CRONIES'

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 26 Apr 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Destruction of Free Enterprise"]

[Text] There is reason to believe that the principle of free enterprise which provides equal opportunities in the field of business, commerce and industry is being eroded by the monopolies tolerated by the Marcos regime.

Among the worst monopolies that work toward the destruction of free enterprise are the cronies of Marcos. These cronies are well known in business circles as having been favored with contracts in government, in loans, and in other business facilities. These cronies and crony establishments have cornered equities in banks, leading these banks to reel into difficulties while at the same time deprived others of the opportunities that could have been extended to less favored competitors.

The destruction of the free enterprise system has resulted in many ramifications that could have contributed to economic crisis on which economists have made dire predictions. If the economy of the country is collapsing, it could be due in part to this mortal sin of the present regime.

CSO: 4200/730

PRIEST CLAIMS TORTURE BY AFP, INVESTIGATION ORDERED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 26 Apr 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] Manila, Philippines (AP)--Saying no guilty soldier should be spared, the defense ministry Tuesday ordered a military investigation of charges by a jailed Roman Catholic Priest that he had been tortured by soldiers.

In a directive to Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Deputy Defense Minister Jose M. Crisol said the allegation by the Rev. Pedrito Lucero "has put to task the entire military organization" and "adversely affects" citizens confidence in the military, a ministry announcement said.

Lucero, held in a military jail on the central island of Samar, was arrested in May 1983 for alleged links to the outlaws Philippine communist party.

The Manila daily PAHAYAGANG MALAYA (free newspaper), which regularly prints stories critical of the government, published Monday a statement from the priest accusing military interrogators of stripping him naked, beating him up and subjecting him to a "most degrading experience" in two days of interrogation.

"My penis was made fun of...after which I was made to sit on a block of ice until it finally melted," Lucero was quoted as saying. "Then they made me eat the bones of fish and chicken...one went to the extent of spitting phlegm on my face...."

"Blocks of ice were placed all over my body. An electric fan was turned on until the ice melted."

Lucero said the military earlier offered him a chaplaincy in the military with the rank of lieutenant, but he turned it down because "my priesthood is meant for the oppressed, not for the oppressors."

Crisel said no one who may have violated rules on treatment prisoners "should be spared."

CSO: 4200/730

MUSLIM CONFERENCE WANTS MUSLIM AFFAIRS MINISTRY REVAMPED

Military Appointees Criticized

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Apr 84 p 36

[Text]

COTABATO CITY

— The reorganization of the Ministry of Muslim Affairs (MMA) was sought during the First International Da'wah Conference held in this city at the Shariff Kabunsuan Cultural Center on April 23-28.

The request was addressed to President Marcos in one of the 27 resolutions adopted and passed by the last Da'wah (call to Islam) conference. The resolution was approved by the body and appealed President Marcos to install sincere and dedicated Muslim leaders to run the ministry.

Before the adoption of the resolution participants in the conference said that the ministry is at present virtually run by military men both active and retired. They said that the presence of military officers in the ministry is in gross violation if not total disregard of the circular and memorandum of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile prohibiting the assignment of military officers

and men in purely civil government agency. They claimed the Muslims have enough qualified men to run the affairs of the ministry.

The conference presided by Muslim lawyer Zacarias Candao, former governor of Maguindanao and MNLF legal officer for negotiation and member of the MNLF ceasefire committee also passed a resolution calling for the resumption of peace talks between the government and the MNLF and another resolution requesting the Philippine government to restrict the influx of migration of people from Luzon and Visayas to Mindanao and the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus in the regions of autonomies.

The conference was attended by three foreign Arab religious leaders and about 600 Islam scholars, students, religious leaders from Mindanao and Metro Manila. (Roy C. Sinfuego)

Other Resolutions Reported

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 29 Apr 84 pp 1, 8

[Text]

More than 700 Filipino, Muslim leaders and madrasah (Islamic school) students from western, southeastern and central Mindanao regions today passed 27 resolutions, mostly declaring ways to solve the Mindanao problem, at the close of the first international da'wah (call to Islam) conference in Cotabato city.

Of international significance insofar as the development of the Muslim masses in southern Philippines are concerned are the following resolutions;

—Requesting the Islamic development bank to open a branch in the Philippines;

—Urging oil-rich Islamic countries to subsidize existing madrasahs and Islamic centers in Mindanao.

—Urging the kingdom of Saudi Arabia to establish a branch of the King Abdulaziz university in the Philippines; and

—Requesting the Rabitatul Alam Al-Islam to sponsor and conduct annual trainings for imams (Islamic priests) in the Philippines and grant them compensation as missionaries. Also asked was the opening of the rabitat branch in the country and for Islamic countries to send more Arabic missionaries and teachers as well as grant more scholarships to deserving Filipino students.

The same delegates unanimously approved another resolution urging all Islamic countries and organization to exert efforts in settling the war between Iran and Iraq, and

—Urge the Philippine government to resume negotiations with the secessionist Moro national liberation front (MNLF) and the full imple-

mentation of the Tripoli agreement entered into by the Philippines with the MNLF at Tripoli, Libya in 1976. They also asked the government to incorporate the Tripoli agreement and related laws to the constitution in the form of an appended ordinance.

—Urge President Marcos to lift the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in western and central Mindanao regions.

—Urge President Marcos to reorganize the ministry of Muslim affairs and to appoint thereat sincere and dedicated Muslims.

The participants also requested the Philippine government to declare Thursdays and Fridays as non-working days, instead of Saturdays and Sundays, in Muslim-populated areas.

Candao added that the conference participants, unanimously recognized the Islamic leadership of Ustadz Salamat Hashim as chairman of the MNLF. They further asked Islamic countries to strengthen its support, morally and financially, to the Moro struggle in southern Philippines under the leadership of Salamat.

The other resolutions centered on thanking rules of Islamic countries who sent delegates to the conference and on further strengthening the madrasah system, by way of a uniform curriculum, in the country.

Candao, elected as the secretary-general for the next da'wah conference, said a similar meeting of the minds of Muslim religious leaders and students nationwide will be held next year.

VIRATA REPORTS BOP SURPLUS, AUSTERITY MEASURES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Apr 84 p 13

[Text]

The Philippines recorded a balance of payments (BOP) surplus of \$106 million net of arrearages during the first quarter of 1984 following tight monetary controls to cut down on unnecessary spending since the beginning of the year, Prime Minister Cesar Virata disclosed yesterday.

Virata, who arrived the other day from Amsterdam, said that the BOP surplus position at the end of March was the country's first since the third quarter of 1982.

During the first quarter, the current accounts deficit was also reduced by nearly 40 per cent compared to the same quarter in 1983.

This reduction, according to Virata, was traced mainly to a decline in imports of 20 per cent and an increase in exports of 10 per cent.

At the end of March,

imports dropped to \$1.4 billion from 1st quarter 1983 level of \$1.8 billion.

Exports on the other hand, rose slightly to \$1.3 billion compared to \$1.16 billion during the same period last year.

The reduction in import was due mainly to a 41 per cent decline in the importation of capital goods and to a 26 per cent drop in oil imports.

Raw material imports also slowed down by 3.8 per cent.

The growth in the export sector was accounted for mainly by non-traditional products whose share increased from 56 per cent in 1983 to 59 per cent during the first quarter of 1984.

According to Virata, government efforts to further reduce current accounts deficit would be reinforced by fiscal measures.

Budgetary deficits

are to be cut to 1.5 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) this year and to about one per cent of GNP in 1985.

Fiscal measures involve both drastic cuts in expenditures and adoption of new revenue measures, Virata said.

On the country's debt situation, the Prime Minister said that during the first two months of 1984, the growth of foreign exchange liabilities was held to below one per cent from 1983 levels.

External debt as of December 1983 stood at \$25.6 billion with medium and long term debts accounting for 61 per cent.

Virata assured however that the Philippines has been "in close consultation with our creditors to reach a common understanding of our problem in order to develop a viable solution."

\$246 MILLION JAPANESE LOAN REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Apr 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] Tokyo (AP)--The Japanese government formally approved Friday a 55.5-billion-yen- (\$246 million) loan package for the ailing Philippine economy which includes an emergency allotment for basic commodities, the KYODO NEWS SERVICE reported.

The new package was approved by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Cabinet Friday morning and is to be announced Saturday after diplomatic notes are exchanged between the two governments, the report said.

Foreign ministry officials refused to confirm or deny the report until after the notes are exchanged.

The package comes at a time when Philippine opposition forces are criticizing foreign aid, saying it helps sustain the government of President Marcos. Several leading opposition leaders have come to Japan to campaign against the loans, while anti-loan demonstrations have been staged in front of the Japanese embassy in Manila.

The package for the fiscal year which ended on March 31 contains 35.2 billion yen (\$156 million) in commodity loans, 7.3 billion yen (\$32.4 million) in yen loans for three construction projects and 13 billion yen (\$57.7 million) in yen loans for three construction projects and 13 billion yen (\$57.7 million) for rescheduled payments on earlier loans, KYODO said.

The three projects include expansion of post and mail facilities, construction of special export zones, and repairing a subway water pump.

Responding to political criticisms over the loan, the Japanese government said it could not allow the Philippine economy to go bankrupt, because its lopsided debt, which totals \$24 billion, may trigger a global financial crisis, according to the report.

The Japanese government will require the Central Bank of the Philippines to restrict usage of the commodity loans for those construction and industrial projects designated under previous aid packages.

CSO: 4200/731

OFFICIAL REPORTS DETAILS ON USE OF FOREIGN LOANS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 29 Apr 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] Foreign loans used to finance part of the country's socioeconomic projects have directly benefited the masses of Filipinos in an unprecedented way, Director-General Vicente Valdepenas Jr. of the National Economic and Development Authority said yesterday.

Valdepenas said he was constrained to issue a report to President Marcos on foreign borrowings because of the incessant harping by the political opposition on where and how these loans were used.

"It is not to be denied that we have borrowed \$25.6 billion thus far to meet our development targets. Such borrowings were must, if we are to supplement domestically available capital and savings generated by the government, to support public socio-economic programs," he said.

The opposition must realize, he said, that a developing middle-income country like the Philippines must meet the high investment requirements for roads, power, irrigation, industrial machineries and raw materials, among other needs.

Thus, the government has been endeavoring to increase savings. "It has been fairly successful in this regard, raising such savings from 18.8 percent in 1965-1972 to 24.5 percent of the national income in 1973-1979."

"Still, this laudable result is not enough to meet the financing requirements of our socio-economic projects," Valdepenas said.

This is the reason, he said, an average of 15.3 percent of domestic investments had to be financed through foreign loans from 1973-1979.

Foreign borrowings was in part the reason for the rise during the period in real investments by an average of 12.7 percent annually and national income by 6.7 percent.

From 1980 to 1982, about 22.3 percent of investments were financed from foreign source, he said. During this period, he added, some industrial and middle-income economies slowed down and the Philippine national income expanded by 3.6 percent, on the average.

In concrete terms, the government spent during 1972-1982 some P162.4 billion, including foreign counterpart financing, in such people-oriented development programs as agrarian reform (2.3 percent), food self-sufficiency (14.4 percent), livelihood and housing (5 percent), energy self-reliance 23.5 percent; transport, energy self-reliance 23.5 percent; transport, communications and water 27.1 percent; education, 21.5 percent; and health, 6.2 percent, he said.

CSO: 4200/731

FERNANDEZ: DOMESTIC CREDIT, IMPORTS FACE MORE CUTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 29 Apr 84 p 10

[Text] More auster measures intended to check the country's chronic lack of foreign exchange are expected this year until 1985, according to Central Bank Gov. Jose B. Fernandez.

These include drastic cuts in imports and government expenses, adoption of new revenue or tax measures and further restrictions on domestic credits, Fernandez said recently before the Asian Development Bank (ADB) annual meeting in Amsterdam.

The measures are part of a program being worked out with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to solve the prevailing foreign exchange crisis and chronic balance of payments (BOP) problems.

Fernandez said the program aims to reduce the current account deficit from eight percent of gross national product (GNP) in 1983 to under five percent in 1984, and possibly three percent in 1985.

"This shall be mainly achieved by promoting exports projected to grow by a conservative 10 percent and curtailing imports by about 20 percent," Fernandez said.

It means that this year's imports would be reduced to about \$6 billion from \$7,487 billion in 1983. Exports would be raised to about \$5.5 billion from last year's \$5 billion.

In the meantime, Fernandez pointed out, the CB has implemented measures to restrict domestic credits in order to achieve BOP targets.

He added that this will be reinforced by fiscal action with the aim to further reducing earlier target budgetary deficits from 1.7 percent of GNP in 1983 to 1.5 percent by 1984 and, possibly, further to one percent in 1985.

"Fiscal measures involve both drastic cuts in expenditures and adoption of new revenue measures," Fernandez said.

The CB head said that loans and trade credits have also been arranged with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank to finance imports needed by the agricultural and export sectors.

On the economic performance in the first quarter. Fernandez said the BOP registered a surplus of \$106 million because of the stringent cut in imports to the barest minimum.

Fernandez said the growth of foreign debts in January-February 1984 was held below one percent. These liabilities reached \$25 billion with medium- and long-term debts accounting for 61.1 percent.

Gross international reserves as of March 31, 1984 stood at \$894 million, 1.3 percent lower than that in 1983 of \$906 million.

The CB head said that the measures in place and those being considered are expected to restore self-sustaining growth in the economy.

CSO: 4200/731

EDITORIAL ON POSSIBLE THAI RETALIATION ON PRK SOIL

Bankgkok THAI RAT in Thai 3 Apr 84 p 3

[Article: "The Attacks Have Not Halted"]

[Text] The Army revealed an incident involving Vietnamese soldiers who advanced on the Thai border in Sisaket Province recently. They found clear evidence, that is the bodies of a number of Vietnamese soldiers and tanks destroyed by the Thai inside Thai territory. Both these pieces of evidence illustrate an incident clearly showing that the Vietnamese have not halted their attacks on Khmer or Thai territory even though they are not at war.

This evidence will be brought before the people of the world to show that the Vietnamese are still obstinate about the resolutions of the United Nations and the ASEAN countries requiring that Kampuchea be completely free of foreign control, and that they are still waging a full-scale war to crush that country. They are still not successful in controlling it completely, but they have not stopped trying to carry out Hanoi's plan.

If there is clear evidence this time to show that it is not just a conflict, if war in Kampuchea cannot be avoided and resolutions have no effect, then to Thailand will fall the duty of both defending the immigration of Khmer citizens who now amount to tens of thousands along the border and advancing to the Thai border. It would not just involve fighting if Vietnam ignores Thailand's sovereignty.

Whether Vietnam makes an excuse for this clear evidence or not is of no concern. If Vietnam puts on a show of force to demonstrate that its forces can control a smaller country like Kampuchea, then when Kampuchea gets in a position where it cannot help itself, those friendly countries which are searching for peace by diplomatic means alone will see that they cannot solve the problem and the violent situation will continue.

These provocations might be a scheme to make Thailand stumble into the Kampuchean conflict, or the intention might be to invade Thailand which is a sanctuary for unarmed civilians. It is generally believed that Vietnam is deliberately ignoring the resolutions of the people of the world because they believe they can control Kampuchea and use the same tactics on other countries later.

If the restraint of the Thai military ends and it invades Kampuchea, then the resolutions of the people of the world will probably not be critical because the evidence shows clearly that Vietnam initiated it. Even though Thailand has shown its intention to cooperate to solve the Kampuchean problem according to the resolutions of the United Nations and others, Vietnam expands its attacks without limit.

8149

CSO: 4207/129

GENERAL HAN VIEWS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, OWN ROLE

Bankkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 31 Mar 84 pp 1, 2, 6

[Article: "Han Opposes Altering the Constitution, Says There Are Assembly Members Accepting Bribes"]

[Text] Gen Han Linanon, a member of the Senate, told reporters at the Assembly that today he was a private individual. He was in an especially cheerful mood. He had been given permission to leave government service. He felt good about taking off his uniform. A close friend came and talked with him. When he was in uniform he was a man of order and discipline in his thinking. Now as he departed to serve the people as a senator, if the people needed his services in any way, he was ready to do his duty as a representative.

A reporter asked about the circumstances of Prom Bunyut, an assemblyman from Phatthalung, resigning and making an opening for him. General Han answered that he had to be thankful for the good wishes of Prom's shadow play. Although they had not met he wanted to warn him that it would be an inappropriate action. The government had spent a lot of money and it would be a weak point for others to attack us for not being democratic. It would be an unfortunate influence. He asked Assemblyman Prom to do his duty for the full 3 years. As for himself, he wanted to be a member of the Senate and continue to do his duty. If Prom insisted on doing this, the people would be disappointed. They elected the members to do their duty as their representatives. A reporter asked if Assemblyman Prom had insisted on leaving. General Han answered that if he had, it would look strange and inappropriate. He said he would not volunteer for this sort of an election, but might wait for the general election in 1987 which would be more appropriate.

A reporter asked for his opinion of the demand to amend the constitution. General Han said that it would destroy democracy, which could not be allowed. He said we must join together and move forward because our constitution provides only half a democracy, and we should improve it so that it provides for a full democracy and not allow it to be more restrictive. He wanted the people to watch closely those who were pushing for constitutional amendments, especially those which allow regular government officials to be politicians. Since regular government officials have a great deal of power one cannot get rid of them. They gradually increase their power. Take the example of many senators who have left government jobs. Both Mr Kramon Thongthamchat and

Mr Michael Luchuphan, a minister in the office of the President of the Council of Ministers, increased their power this way. It amounted to taking unfair advantage and destroying democracy. If it were changed so that the prime minister were elected, this would be good to support. Now there is a movement away from the assemblymen with party affiliations and bribe takers. The people should keep watch of these politicians as they clearly betray the people. As for himself, he will devote himself to the people and will definitely run for office in 1987.

8149

CSO: 4207/129

ANTI-CPT STRATEGY DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

Bankgkok MATICHON in Thai 30 Mar 84 p 3

[Article: "At This Point We Have the Military To Do It"]

[Excerpts] At 0900 hours on 29 March there was a meeting concerning a progress report on the campaign to defeat the communists in the first 5 months of 1984. The people at the meeting included Gen Prem Tinsulanonda, prime minister, the Council of Ministers, the Military Committee of the Congress and the Senate, the ministry undersecretaries and department heads, all provincial governors, senior officials of the three military services, and the police. The meeting was held at the Kittikhachon Hall of the Phrachulachomklao Officers School.

Lt Gen Mana Ratnakoset, Army deputy chief of staff, Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army deputy chief of staff, Lt Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, Army assistant chief of staff for the Information Coordination Center K.RMN., Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, Army assistant chief of staff, joint Operations Group, Joint Operations Center K.RMN., Maj Gen Charuai Wongsayan, assistant director of the Center for Civilian Affairs K.RMN., and Maj Gen Naridon Detpradiyut, secretary general of the Army met and issued a statement after the meeting.

We know that the organization of the communist party or movements consists of three parts: the armed force, the front, and the party. This is modeled after the Chinese revolutionary pattern which the Thai Communist Party uses. We have explained many times that in the initial stage it is necessary that the government must finish the war situation first because the war situation is the basic problem and it is covering the other problems of the revolution. We have proceeded to destroy their capabilities which we described clearly in order 66/23. We have been able to finish the war situation.

As for what remains of the initial stage, we have written that we will have to destroy the front of the Thai Communist Party and destroy the party itself. As of now in the initial stage of our campaign, we have left the destruction of the communist party and the front.

In the destruction of the front and the party what will the nature of the Army's policy be? We can describe it as follows. Of the two organizations left of the communist movement, it does not matter if it is the front or the party, we will proceed to the best of our ability. Our analysis of the problem of the front is that it is complex and very dangerous to smash. If you do not

understand both sides of the problem and the environment and proceed cautiously, you will make more problems than progress. Because of this we have to emphasize the difficulty in destroying the communist party.

In essence the destruction of the communist party would mean the destruction of the philosophy or thinking of the communist party, which we know means the destruction of Marxist thinking. Destruction of a way of thinking involves great difficulty. The Marxist philosophy is a philosophy which many groups in the country feel is fascinating and correct. Especially those who are naive feel that this is a philosophy which would provide justice for the society. Those who think this way do not think of the problems.

Oftentimes various things which happen in communist societies a lot are things which we realize are problems of this philosophy. These problems are what we have to work with first. The destruction of a philosophy requires a philosophy which is better. We must have something better or a philosophy with better tactics to recommend to them. The struggle is being undertaken but it will take time and many different tactics. It can be seen that we have not yet been successful in destroying the philosophy. Now we must beat the tactics of the Thai Communist Party. This stepping back one stage does not mean that we have given up the destruction of the philosophy.

We shall see that the tactics of the Thai Communist Party or even the philosophy of Marx are not in keeping with Thai society. This is especially true of the use of force, which is very unsuitable; Thai society is based on compromise, discussion and peace.

We see that the communist party with its violent tactics has met great difficulties. It has not been able to destroy our society. If you asked a Chinese now what he feared most he would say that the Gang of Four had returned to earth. We see that the tactics of the Gang of Four were very violent and that the tactics of the Khmer Rouge in their war of liberation were also violent. These violent tactics have a single goal: the destruction of the capitalist class. This destruction amounts to extermination.

To destroy the capitalist class completely requires the destruction of a generation--everyone aged 16 and over--because they believe they have to destroy the capitalist philosophy. The best method for this destruction is to keep the children under 16 and kill those over 16. This is why we see pictures of small children carrying guns and guarding adults who are their mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters with whom they had raised buffalo and worked rice fields. After seeing these pictures, we should make sure it does not happen again. Therefore we must beat these tactics or use force to ensure peaceful methods. This is the initial stage we are now in. This is the essence of destroying the communist party.

The law concerning communist activities covers political activities in the struggle for a victory over the communist party. But in fact it is not effective in destroying the party. We have seen individuals who have left the Thai Communist Party and have accepted our policy of peaceful tactics and moderate activities. These are activities which are in line with government policy and do not destroy Thai society or the institutions we respect whether they have to do with the nation, religion or the monarchy.

The activities which are said to be communist in the policy might not be completely so when we look at them, because in considering the problem of communism I feel that there is something we should know and that is what the outlook of the communists is. If their outlook is middle class, then it will not be the outlook of the dictatorship of the proletariat. I think this is not a problem of Marx or communism which we have been following.

8149

CSO: 4207/129

COLUMNIST OPPOSES F-15 PURCHASE, CITES DEBTS

Bankkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 3 Apr 84 p 3

[Article: "Think Before Buying F-16's"]

[Text] I sat and watched the troops pour into the fighting between the Thai and the Vietnamese in Sisaket Province with uneasiness, not because there was fighting there but because there was something dangerous which might happen in the future. People in military circles and officials responsible for security have told me that the fighting was not heavy.

As it stands now our economy is stronger than Vietnam's. During this fighting we must look ahead and not just at the military forces.

What I fear is that in the future the fighting along the border will not just be on the ground with infantry, tanks, and artillery, but will also be in the air with "airplanes." Here is the danger--these [airplanes] could cause great damage on both sides. Until now it has not been that serious, but if both sides escalate.

I think that in 2 or 3 years it will certainly reach that point.

I must mention something about the airplanes which will be bought. There has been much speculation that when General Prem goes to meet with [President] Reagan next month he will certainly agree to purchase a new weapon, namely F-16 fighters (to see whether it is a large number or small we have to wait a bit).

In Thailand there are two groups of opinion about buying the two squadrons of F-16's. The military feels that it is necessary to buy them because if they do not buy, the nation's defense and security will be affected. Both the army and the air force agree on this, so Gen Athit Kamlangek made the effort to go to the United States to hold talks and repeatedly visit the General Dynamics factory in Texas himself.

Both the experts and those who watch over the economy here believe that investing in these weapons is investing in something which "is not constructive" and will not improve the economy. To put it simply, buying weapons is unproductive. It has been argued back and forth so much that the following phrase has become familiar: "you get guns or butter." This means that you

either buy weapons [for war] or you buy materials for construction and business investment. This is a very important matter amounting to billions.

Those at the National Bank said that Thailand took on a lot of debt because the budget of the Defense Department was 20 billion baht during the time of Mr Thanin Kraiwichia. Now every day we must pay principle and interest and cut the budget until we have difficulties.

Nevertheless, as far as I have heard Mr Prem has taken the position of "definitely buying" because he feels it is necessary. He will use the Air Force budget to reduce the annual purchase installments.

There is a question as to what to purchase. General Athit wants to purchase F-16A. The United States is thinking of selling F-16/79's (if we have enough money to buy them). Others think we should buy F-20's which are being developed from the F-5--the only change being that the company developing it is different.

Singapore alone has bought the F-16/79 for regular service. Do not forget that Singapore has the money to spare which I believe is not the case for Thailand. And as far as I know, the United States has conceded that the airplanes which are made for sale to other countries, the F-16/79 and F-20, are not sold out.

Countries which have bought it feel it is a second-rate plane. If you want a first-rate plane, it is the F-16A.

Stop and see what the United States is doing. American Embassy officials are encouraging the sale. Reagan reported to Congress to facilitate permission for the sale. After 2 days more news came out, but not that they agreed with the sale--many senators said that if Thailand bought F-16's other ASEAN countries would also.

If we stockpile this sort of weapon now, Vietnam will not allow itself to be second. It is easy to see that it will definitely not allow it. Therefore it will seek out the modern equipment.

8149

CSO: 4207/129

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PEOPLE'S ASSISTANCE IN REDUCING CRIMES IN THAI BINH CITY REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Van Tim: "Ky Ba Ward, Thai Binh City, Draws Up People's Security Pact"]

[Text] In 1983, Ky Ba Ward set up 7 security networks among 38 people's cells, strengthened 135 people's security cells and drew up a people's security pact. In conjunction with the self-defense forces, the mobile militia platoon especially in charge of maintaining security carried out patrolling and inspection regularly to maintain social order and security in the ward area. The cultural and information section drew 15 slogans and 30 billboards concerning the maintenance of security and used the network of wired radio loudspeakers to inform the people of the criminals' tricks and activities as well as the results of the struggle against them. Composed of retired cadres and [representatives of] various mass organizations, sectors and strata, the ward security staff directed the masses to struggle against criminals and promptly check their activities. Thanks to the people's assistance, the people's security cells and security forces strove to reduce cases of violation of socialist property by 60 percent and cases of infraction of criminal law by 17 percent. A typical example was set by people's cell No 19 which detected a gang of hooligans and helped the ward public security forces discover it; this gang was led by a man called Nguyen Van Hoai and had committed theft more than 20 times in the city [of Thai Binh] and in Tien Hai [District]. Trinh Thu Hien, an 11 year old child in cell No 1 detected a thief and helped the cell cadres track him down and catch him in the act of stealing the property of Nguyen Van Thanh's family.

9332

CSO: 4209/249

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PUBLIC SECURITY SHOULDERED BY URBAN PEOPLE

Hanoi QUAN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Hai Van: "When Every Citizen Assumes Responsibility for Safeguarding Security"]

[Text] Subward 2 of the 11th Ward, 1st Precinct, is adjacent to the Ben Thanh Market [Ho Chi Minh City] and comprises Ly Tu Trong, Truong Dinh and Pham Hong Thai Streets. In the years immediately after the liberation day, this subward saw all kinds of evils left behind by the former society--especially cases of snatch-and-run, purchase of illegal goods, sales of smuggled merchandise, heroin and other narcotics, and prostitution. Being since long a converging point of commercial dealings as well as a gathering place for many criminals, Subward 2 was once "famous" for its Le Thanh Ton [Street] gold market, its Nguyen Phi [Street] open-air medicine market and the [merchants'] bad practice of encroaching on the sidewalks and even the road pavements. However, obvious changes have recently taken place in this area. Through the realities of the struggle conducted to build life, people in 14 citizens' cells in the subward have clearly understood that the movement to safeguard the fatherland's security is closely related to their own existence and that personally they have to take measures to coordinate with comrades in the public security and armed forces to maintain security in the streets. The civil defense unit in the subward has won the people's increasing confidence, love and enthusiastic support and protection. Pham Van Thoi, head of the subward civil defense section, said:

--Ever since the liberation day, we have unanimously decided that maintaining order and security in this area is a task of prime importance. It is not only the subward street chapter but also the party committee at the corresponding echelon, the subward [people's] committee, the army and public security forces and the mass organizations which have concentrated great efforts on changing the appearance of our subward.

Mr Thoi told us about Chu Anh Dien and Nguyen Tuong Thuat, respectively commander and deputy commander of the civil defense unit, who were ready to show up at road intersections no matter whether it was day or nighttime. With his determination not to allow robbers to escape, Dien had valiantly pursued and captured them on many occasions. Over the past years, more than 120 snatch-and-run robbers were pursued and caught on the spot, some tens of

cases of theft were discovered in time and dozens of attempts to carry smuggled goods through Subward 2 failed. Like Mr Thoi, Mr Tran Dinh Binh recently recieved from the Municipal Public Security Service a certificate of commendation for his achievements in safeguarding the fatherland's security. Though already 65 years old, Mr Binh is still continuing to join the civil defense unit members in night patrols and has also eagerly urged his children and grandchildren to participate in all movements in the subward and ward.

People in Subward 2 have imparted their discoveries to and joined their efforts with the public security and civil defense forces to arrest 5 owners of 6 heroin dens and to save 40 young addicts from their self-destructive way of life. Owing to people's discoveries and watch, the public security forces and army men have smashed 4 malefactors' dens including 100 bicycles stolen from other localities and have caught and detained 20 gambling den keepers.

9332

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES HIGHER VIGILANCE AGAINST ENEMY PLOTS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 84 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Continuously Increase Vigilance"]

[Text] At present, reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles are dashing more deeply into the hostile policy of opposing and sabotaging the revolutionary cause of our people. They are still cherishing the hegemonist-expansionist dream of conquering Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to pave the way for their advance to Southeast Asia.

To achieve this objective, they are strenuously conducting a manifold war of destruction in the hope of weakening and exhausting our country. On the other hand, they are still frantically preparing to launch a large-scale aggressive war against our country whenever they find an opportunity.

To conceal this shady, malicious intention, the Beijing reactionaries are playing all kinds of deceitful tricks. They are clamoring for "good will," "peace" and "search for a political solution" and putting the blame for bellicosity on us. While using their hands to intensify sabotage in many fields, with their big mouths they are claiming "friendship" between the two nations! Though brazenly and cunningly opposing and undermining us in the field of economy, they are pretending to sympathize with our people in their difficulties and are trying to distort the correct positions and policies of our party and government. All these sly tricks of theirs are aimed at preventing our army and people from clearly distinguishing between right and wrong and between friend and foe and also at making them negligent and causing them to lose vigilance so that the reactionaries may easily take advantage of such a situation to carry out their dark, evil intentions.

It is not difficult to see an enemy who has showed his face but it is more difficult to recognize one who is concealing his face. Therefore, an urgent problem to be raised for our entire army and people at the present time is the need to raise their vigilance, to see clearly the real, gloomy face of the enemy and to resolutely smash all his schemes. Only by displaying high vigilance everywhere and at all times can both the entire army and each unit always maintain an active position to cope with the enemy plots and tricks in a timely and effective manner and to promptly discover and expose and effectively deal with all his wicked sabotage activities.

The opposition and sabotage tricks and activities of the enemy are hidden under many subtle, perfidious and crafty forms. To educate to instill vigilance does not mean merely to make our troops clearly understand the counterrevolutionary nature of the enemy and his foolish hegemonist mind but means also that it is necessary to expose promptly all the multiiform plots and tricks carried out daily by the enemy, to prevent our troops--no matter where they are and under whatever circumstances--from confusing friend with foe and genuineness with falsity and to enable them to keep awake to distinguish clearly between right and wrong, to perceive quickly all artful plots and tricks of the enemy and to resist them with determination.

Unit leaders and commanders at various echelons must display acumen and devise numerous measures to effectively carry out education and instill vigilance. It is necessary to immediately use the propaganda allegations and deceitful acts of the enemy to make an analysis. It is especially important to examine both the good and bad manifestations of vigilance taking place right in a unit or among the people of the locality where troops are stationed and hence to draw up experimental lessons for cadres and soldiers.

Vigilance must be heightened not only by providing education and carrying out propaganda but also by taking action. Usually, the enemy will not fail to seize any opportunity and will take advantage of the negligence, loss of vigilance and negative aspects in society to carry out sabotage and psychological warfare activities. It is, therefore, most important to manage the internal affairs of units quite tightly from both the ideological and organizational points of view and also in executing tasks and carrying out daily activities. On the other hand, the greatest importance must be attached to the need to coordinate with the public security forces, administration and people in the locality where troops are stationed in order to intensify precautions against malefactors and the preservation of secrecy and to maintain political security and social order and security. The education aimed at developing vigilance must be more timely and sharper in regions adjacent to the enemy positions, in key areas and in political and economic centers where the enemy will usually concentrate sabotage activities and intensify psychological warfare. Any subtle activity and camouflaged trick of the enemy must be promptly analyzed and exposed to enable troops and the people to recognize the enemy "from afar" and deny him any opportunity to "approach" and carry out sabotage activities.

Heightening vigilance against all schemes and tricks of the enemy is one of the primarily important requirements to increase the combat power of the army and heighten its combat readiness. Under the present circumstances when the Beijing reactionaries acting in collusion with U.S. imperialism and hostile forces are exerting every effort to oppose and undermine our country's revolution, a continuously heightened vigilance is an indispensable factor. Educating the troops and making them vigilant is not only a task to be carried out in successive stages and in the nick of time but is also one which must be done constantly at all times and everywhere and must be closely linked to all daily activities of each unit. Doing so is an important responsibility of unit leaders and commanders at various levels and is also a common duty of all cadres and combatants so that our army may always stand ready to fight and win.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TRIBESMEN'S VIGILANCE AGAINST CHINESE PLOTS HEIGHTENED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] VNA--The public security forces, army units and various departments and sectors in Hoang Lien Son Province have launched a mass movement to struggle against all sabotage activities of the Chinese reactionaries, to firmly maintain security in the border areas and to effectively fight against breakers of criminal law.

Over the recent past, hundreds of experienced cadres on mission in the ethnic minority areas and leading cadres have, together with the public security forces, increased their visits to the grassroots level and paid attention to launching an intensive movement with a specific, flexible and appropriate theme in each area, tribal region and sector. Almost all forces have conducted a study and heightened their vigilance against the many-sided war of destruction waged by the enemy. The masses have become more keenly aware of the Chinese reactionaries' plot to take advantage of the tribal problem to induce our people to serve their counterrevolutionary intentions and have also been better informed of their bribery tricks. As a result, tribesmen in the province have reported their findings to the armed forces, thus enabling them to track down and capture tens of Chinese scouts who had infiltrated to carry out sabotage activities, to launch false rumors, to establish connections and to set up bases for long-term activities; moreover, the armed forces have thus been able to quickly stop persons trying to flee abroad by crossing the frontier. Standing shoulder to shoulder with the armed forces, people in Na Xin (Bac Ha District), A Lu and A Mu Sang (Bat Sat District), Ta Rang Khau, Pha Long and Ta Ngoi Cho (Muong Khuong District) have countered many border encroachment raids launched by the Beijing reactionaries.

The public security forces in [Tram Tau] have focused on launching an intensive and broad movement among the H' Mong tribesmen to motivate the people to fight against reactionaries taking advantage of religion to oppose and undermine the administration, and also to unmask a number of wicked persons taking advantage of superstitions to do illegal business. The Muong Khuong District has launched a movement called "Let every household stop scouts, let everyone catch reconnaissance agents." The people have actively detected the appearance of strangers in their localities, promptly informed the administration and public security forces of their presence and struggled against the enemy psychological warfare.

The people have also positively aided the public security forces and army units to neatly arrest many gangs of hooligans, thieves, bandits, speculators and smugglers who had violated the socialist property and to retrieve for the state hundreds of thousands of dong, thousands of tons of grain, dozens of tons of nitrate fertilizers and hundreds of buffaloes and cattle.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

OVERALL IMPROVEMENT OF GRASSROOTS MILITARY CADRES URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 84 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Train and Improve Village and Ward Military Cadres"]

[Text] Villages and wards are basic units which directly implement all positions and policies of the party and state in rural areas, municipalities, cities and towns. Military cadres in villages and wards are persons who lead and command grassroots military organs, who are placed under the guidance of party committees (or primary party organizations), who are subjected to the guidance and command of military organs at the higher level, who act as a staff in military affairs for party committees and the administration at the corresponding echelon and who work in conjunction with various sectors and mass organizations to organize the execution of all military resolutions of the higher level and local party organizations and to exercise direct guidance and command over the militia, self-defense and reserves forces in various activities such as construction, combat, maintenance of public order and security... Since their missions and functions are fairly heavy and complex, village and ward military cadres must possess not only the necessary standard of knowledge and abilities but also revolutionary virtues and qualities together with good working manners and methods. There are the principal criteria to be applied in selecting and training village and ward military cadres and are, at the same time, the fundamental themes in which these cadres must be regularly improved.

The subject matters of the advanced training designed to improve the abilities and professional standard of village and ward military cadres must be aimed at meeting the following three principal requirements: Acting as an efficient staff for the party committees and administration at the corresponding echelon, directly guiding and commanding the militia and self-defense forces and leading the people to carry out satisfactorily the local military task at the grassroots level. To fulfill satisfactorily their function as staff for the party committees and administration at the corresponding echelon, village and ward military cadres must firmly grasp the directives and orders of the military organs at the higher level. The grassroots situation and the essence of the central tasks of the sectors concerned and must also take the initiative to propose the theme and requirements of the military task as well as the measures to be taken to implement it. To fulfill satisfactorily their function of guiding and commanding the militia and

self-defense forces to carry out construction, various activities and combat, village and ward military cadres must continuously raise their own political, military and professional standards, develop [good] working patterns and manners, firmly grasp the situation in each and every unit and detachment and maintain a strict adherence to various working systems. The fact that the local military task at the grassroots level is obviously of a mass nature and that village and ward military cadres also live among the masses and perform production while at the same time acting as grassroots cadres and entertaining permanent and close relations with the masses creates basically favorable conditions for them to educate, activate and guide the people to carry out the local military task. To be able to mobilize the people to fulfill all military missions, military cadres in villages and wards must have a relatively comprehensive standard, a fixed level of socioeconomic knowledge, good working manners and an organizational sense necessary to the enforcement of strict discipline.

Almost all village and ward military cadres have matured from their previous service to the militia and self-defense forces or had undergone training and ordeals while serving in the army; they have thus become rather experienced and a number of them had assumed their functions for several decades. Nevertheless, the new military mission at the grassroots level at the present time requires that grassroots military cadres have a higher professional standard and a newer knowledge. For this reason, they must be further improved. According to the policy of decentralizing the management of cadres, provincial military organs must directly assume the advanced training of village and ward military cadres under many forms such as on-the-job and in-school training. On-the-job advanced training and improvement through combat realities and while serving combat activities and executing tasks must be considered to be an immediate and principal necessity. Local military schools in provinces and cities directly subordinate to the central level must have a plan to train and improve village and ward military cadres--especially the leading ones--and must do so until all of them can attend the schools. Attention must be paid to providing advanced training for both old and new cadres--especially the young ones--and for cadres coming from among the ethnic minorities and from key villages and wards such as those situated in the border regions, sea islands, coastal areas, concentrated industrial zones and large cities. At present, a number of village and ward military cadres are still sent out to fulfill their mission in certain localities by regular army units or by cadres stationed in other areas; however, quick efforts must be made to ensure that all village and ward military cadres are persons hailing from the same localities. Since the economic situation is still difficult, it is very necessary to take care of the material and moral life of military cadres at the village and ward level in order to create favorable conditions for these brothers and sisters to fulfill all the assigned functions and missions.

9332

CSO: 4209/249

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

VIETNAM-GDR TRADE PROTOCOL--According to ADN, on 16 March in Leipzig, (GDR), GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Solle conferred with Vietnamese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Nguyen Tu on commercial matters between the two countries and on measures aimed at implementing the 1984 foreign trade protocol between the two countries. Accordint to the spirit of this protocol, the GDR will import from Vietnam such goods as coffee, rubber, tea, fruit juices, seasonings and textiles and will export to Vietnam fertilizers and insecticides of various kinds, labor safety devices, trucks and other categories of goods. The two sides also exchanged views on the importance of commercial development within the framework of the two countries' cooperation in the fields of light industry, tropical forestry and agriculture. [VNA] [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 84 p 4] 9332

CSO: 4209/240

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, DEFENSE PLANNED FOR KIEN GIANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 84 pp 3, 4

[Article by Lam Van The, secretary of Kien Giang Provincial Party Committee: "Apply Combined Measures, Exploit all Potentials, Strive to Carry out Satisfactorily Two Strategic Missions"]

[Text] Kien Giang is a key rice producing province in the Mekong River delta and has, at the same time, a sea area which is the most abundant in shrimp and fish throughout our country. Kien Giang has also hundreds of millions of cubic meters of stone for construction purposes and also millions of tons of peat and raw materials for the production of cement and fertilizers and the development of industry with the objective of promoting the agricultural production and socialist construction of the country. The Kien Giang population comprises for fraternal nationalities who have been living mingled together, who are mostly laboring peasants, who have wholeheartedly followed the party and been closely connected with the revolution and who possess a tradition of diligence and creativeness and an indomitable, staunch struggle spirit.

The province has a great, abundant economic potential, an important strategic position and a sea area adjacent to the Gulf of Thailand and shares 54 kms of terrestrial frontier with Kampuchea. Before the liberation day, Kien Giang was, in the eyes of the aggressors, a key area of pacification. Under the party leadership, the people of Kien Giang rose up to fight against the enemy and to safeguard and expand the revolutionary forces.

After the liberation day, the Kien Giang people again conducted a new struggle, trying to restore and develop the economy while taking up arms continuously to fight against the war of aggression launched by the Pol Pot clique, henchmen of Beijing. Only after the Pol Pot reactionary and bloodthirsty clique had been overthrown and after the fraternal Kampuchean people had regained their right of existence could the Kien Giang people really have peace to concentrate on economic, cultural and social construction and development.

In light of the Fifth Party Congress resolution and under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the Kien Giang Party Organization has exerted every effort to overcome and correct shortcomings, to consolidate

organization and to build up unity and unanimity in order to act as a stable nucleus to lead the people throughout the province to win important successes. In the field of agricultural production, obvious steps and changes have taken place over the past 2 years. Considering the implementation of the "intensive cultivation, multicropping and application of new technical progress in production" slogan as a primary task on the agricultural production front, Kien Giang has raised the winter-spring and summer-fall rice area from a few thousand to nearly 100,000 hectares and has opened and broken new land on an area of 38,000 hectares. Beside increasing the number of crops per year and expanding their area, Kien Giang has actively applied the intensive cultivation method, built up the high-yielding 10th-month rice area and developed subsidiary food crops with the aim of obtaining a great total output of grain within a short period of time. From 18.3 quintals per hectare in 1981, the average rice output of the entire province rose to 26.4 quintals per hectare in 1983. The output of the winter-spring and summer-fall rice crops came up to between 40 and 50 quintals per hectare. In 1982, the grain output showed an increase of 144,000 tons over 1981. Though last year was marked by an unprecedentedly dry weather and drought, Kien Giang's grain output reached nearly 700,000 tons representing an increase of 100,000 tons over 1982.

The agricultural cooperativization movement has been strengthened and expanded with each passing day. To date, Kien Giang has basically abolished the vestiges of feudal exploitation of land and has allocated 33,565 hectares to 36,645 peasant families having not enough land or no land at all for cultivation. Simultaneously with the land adjustment, Kien Giang has stepped up the building of agricultural production collectives. To date, the whole province has 1,528 production collectives and 3 agricultural cooperatives involving 39 percent of the total number of households and 34 percent of the total farmland area in the collective production system. All agricultural production collectives and cooperatives have taken the lead in the movement to carry out water conservancy, to build up the high-yielding rice area and to apply technical innovations in production. The collective production sector has obtained a rice output which surpasses that of individual producers by 15 to 20 quintals per hectare and its grain contribution to the state has also exceeded that of individual producers by 200 to 300 kgs of paddy per hectare. Thanks to the correct and satisfactory conduct of the agricultural cooperativization movement and to the application of the product contract system down to laboring groups and individual laborers, peasants have enthusiastically participated in production, placed confidence in the agricultural cooperativization road and voluntarily and zealously joined various forms of collective production. In 1983, the rate of development of the agricultural cooperativization movement in Kien Giang was equivalent to the aggregate tempo of the past few years.

Kien Giang has 200 kgs of seashore together with over 100 large and small islands situated in a prolific fishing area of 100,000 sq. kms. Moreover, its mainland includes numerous ponds, canals and ricefields which can be

organized for the breeding and exploitation of fresh water fish--a great source of profit. Clearly aware that the source of profit derived from marine products constitutes an important strength for the province, the Kien Giang Party Organization has issued a special resolution on the development of marine products with a view to better organizing the exploitation and management of the sea area, to gradually reorganizing the fishing and processing forces and to restoring traditional marine product catching methods involving the use of devices called "nof," "scrapers" [Dqays], "creels" and "combers" [chaf] and including the breeding of shrimp, fish, oysters, etc.; some specific policies have been promulgated to stimulate laborers and the system of two-way economic contracts between the producers and state has been applied. It has been necessary to build the district level actively and urgently, to decentralize its management of marine products, to proceed with a reform and with the building of new socialist production relationships in the fishing sector and to create new and convenient conditions for production organization, economic management, [marine products] purchase and fishing area management. Owing to such measures, Kien Giang obtained a marine product output of 47,000 tons in 1982 and 63,000 tons in 1983, fulfilling 150 percent of the plan assigned by the central level. In particular, frozen shrimp for export fulfilled 137 percent of the plan norm while the fresh water fish output reached 10,000 tons. The state-operated [fishing] flotilla has been strengthened and expanded while the breeding and cultivation of marine products is tending toward expansion.

Concerning the development of industry, small industry and handicrafts,-- though experiencing many difficulties and shortages in the recent past with regard to electricity, material supplies, fuel and unstable prices but by clearly realizing the leading role of agriculture and by quickly assessing the strong industrial potential of the province--, Kien Giang has concentrated on the guidance task and has boldly made investments and carried out exploitation. In 1983, it obtained nearly 100,000 cubic meters of stone of various kinds and produced 8,000 tons of cement fulfilling 114 percent of the plan norm. For the first time, the province has produced and exploited peat, cement, phosphate fertilizer and writing paper and has manufactured 105,000 tools of all types of equip the agricultural production sector. Many units and enterprises have quickly restored and reorganized production and have carried out economic activities effectively. A number of enterprises have shifted to the use of locally available raw materials to manufacture their products.

On the distribution and circulation front, we have considered it highly important to organize the purchase task, to take hold of goods and money, to supply goods according to the fixed quantities, to execute the new r-gulations on industrial and commercial taxes, to presevere in the transformation of and struggle against private traders and gradually to build up the socialist commercial network. In 1983, the volume of grain mobilized came to 165,000 tons--the highest norm ever attained. For the agricultral tax, never had Kien Giang collected so much in excess of the norm as that year. The purchase of marine products also fulfilled 151 percent of the plan norm. Other kinds of goods such as pepper, coconuts, fresh water fish, duck eggs, pineapples, pork, sugar and so on also fulfilled and

even overfulfilled the plan norms; the purchase of many other goods doubled the norms and the amount of goods delivered to the central level was larger than in the previous years.

While strenuously developing production, we have continuously taken care to stabilize and improve the people's life. Our Party Organization believes that the economic effect of production, the increasingly great contribution to the state and the simultaneous and continuous raise in the people's standard of living are a yardstick to assess all movement, all policies of the Party Organization and the way it organizes the execution of tasks. From 420 kgs in the past, the average per capita grain norm rose to 600 kgs in 1983. Formerly, it was easy to count on one's fingers the total number of schools, and children in remote rural areas could not go to school; at present, the province has built 2,120 classrooms of various types and nearly 200,000 children representing 20 percent of the provincial population have been able to go to school with their textbooks. Throughout the province, 117 public health installations have been built to provide medical examinations and treatment for the people. The province spent 24 million dong in 1983 buying medicines to take care of the cadres' and people's health.

As a province whose frontiers encompass both the mainland and sea area and as the country's southwestern gateway to the Gulf of Thailand, Kien Giang holds a particularly important position in the security and defense of the entire country. Our Provincial Party Organization has had many policies to carry out thoroughly the resolution of the Political Bureau as well as many others of the military region, to proceed to implement the plan against the manifold war of destruction of the enemy, to formulate a plan for the defense of the frontiers, seashores and sea islands and to launch a mass movement to maintain the fatherland's security. Through this movement, we have been able to set up 679 people's security cells within production collectives and hamlets and to draw up many combat plans in order to achieve a sound coordination of the military, public security and people's security forces.

Production development, improvement of the people's life, regression of social evils and strengthening of national security and defense--all that represents an initially important success achieved by Kien Giang in the recent past and illustrates the spirit and determination of the Party Organization and people to struggle to build and defend the fatherland in the light shed by the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress.

The Kien Giang Provincial Party Committee has started drawing some experiences. Our opinion is that our task is not yet completed once the party resolution has been disseminated but that it is important, through the realities of organized action and the practical results of education, to increase the confidence of cadres, party members and the masses in that resolution and consequently to strengthen unity and unanimity within the party and among the people. While properly solving the ideological problem and satisfactorily consolidating organization, we will firmly deal with cases of violation of the party discipline and state law and expel from

the party persons deficient in political virtues and party membership qualifications. Efforts will be exerted to consolidate party organizations from the grassroots level on up and to create internal unity and unanimity in all party organizations, first and foremost in the executive committees at all levels. Unity and unanimity must be built on the basis of the struggle conducted to implement the party directives and resolutions and to develop the laboring people's right to collective ownership.

We have taken the first step to draw up a socioeconomic plan to make bold investments in short-term projects with an eye to long-term ones, to exploit all potentials and to create a combined strength in order to carry out socialist transformation and construction within the province and simultaneously to share in the entire country's endeavor.

However, beside the achievements registered, we still have many shortcomings requiring solution. The provincial economic development plan has not yet been perfected down to the district level. Despite new changes, agricultural production has not yet met the requirements of intensive cultivation and multicropping and the crops' output is still low. With regard to marine products, the necessary forces have not yet been built up to exploit them effectively nor have the fishing areas and products been managed tightly. The agricultural reform has not yet been [closely] coordinated with the transformation of industry and trade and has proven slow in view of the requirements. In matters of distribution and circulation, there has been a failure to grasp and manage the sources of goods and to master the market. Being still immature and weak, industry has not yet progressed to the point of meeting the demands of agricultural production and other economic sectors.

Apart from the objective reasons for the above-mentioned shortcomings, our Party Organization has neither understood thoroughly the party lines, especially those on economic development during the first stage of the transition to socialism, nor perceived all the complexities of the struggle between the two roads--socialist and capitalist; also, it has not yet got a deep knowledge of the enemy's schemes and sabotage tricks. In the economic, cultural and social domains, the managerial standards of cadres are still inadequate and excessive bureaucracy has not yet been wiped out completely.

With their determination to successfully carry out the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and those of the Party Central Committee, the Party Organization and people of Kien Giang will, in 1984, do their best to bring about a more vigorous change in all aspects of economic transformation and construction and to meet the requirements of national defense and security. We will try to obtain 850,000 tons of grain and will launch a movement for intensive cultivation and multicropping in the lands awash with fresh water in the districts of Tan Hiep, Giong Rieng and Chau Thanh. We will actively develop areas grown with high-yielding rice varieties including the 10th-month rice crop. We will make every effort to expand the cultivation of subsidiary food and industrial crops such as beans, sesame, kenaf, pineapples, redwood, coconut palms, pepper

and so forth. Regions with an alkaline soil will be energetically transformed and grain crops will be grown wherever conditions are favorable. The remaining areas will be afforested with trees of export value so as to bring about a combined economic effect. The agricultural cooperativization movement will be pushed along vigorously so that, by the end of 1984, 50 percent of the total arable area and total number of peasant households will have been involved in collective production and the production solidarity team system widely established. Collective production units will be used as activists to implement intensive cultivation and multicropping and to build high-yielding rice areas. We will carry out the organizational task more satisfactorily in order to effectively exploit the province's rich resources of marine products and to achieve an output of 70,000 tons of these products of all kinds. The decentralization of the district level will be perfected and the transformation of production relationships in the fishing sector will be carried on satisfactorily. Manual labor will be combined with mechanization, joint action will be taken by both the state and people, short-term works will be done to prepare for long-term ones and all the existing local sources of building materials and peat including the production of cement and phosphate fertilizer... will be exploited. It is necessary to step up the building of the district level, to complete the zoning of production on the district scale and gradually go shape up a rational economic structure on the district scale, thus creating a combined strength to boost the province's economy and to contribute ever more to the state.

The mass movement to maintain national security and defense and firmly to defend the frontiers, sea islands and sea areas of the fatherland will be developed and strengthened.

The achievements which have been registered represent only an initial step and many shortcomings remain to be overcome. Our Party Organization is confident that in light of the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and under the guidance of the Party Central Committee, Kien Giang will surely be able to successfully fulfill the socioeconomic targets set by the Congress.

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CSO: 4209/240

COMMODITY PURCHASE BY MARKETING COOPERATIVES INTENSIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Recently, by improving its purchasing method to make it convenient and to cause less trouble to sellers, the Hanoi marketing cooperative sector has been able to buy more goods than in the past. Just in 1983, the sector bought 2,000 tons of sugar, 600 tons of vermicelli made of arrowroots, 700 tons of beans and peanuts of various kinds, 2,500 tons of prok and 150 tons of pharmaceuticals representing a yearly turnover of 997 million dong and an excess of nearly 400 million dong over the plan norm. Marketing cooperatives in the suburbs have promptly supplied producers with saplings, breeding animals, draft bovines and handtools of all types and have thus been able to purchase a large amount of agricultural commodities and food products from various localities. The cooperatives of Van Ha (Dong Anh District), Thach Ban (Gia Lam District), Ngu Hiep (Thanh Tri District), Duong Lam (Ba Vi District) and Yen So (Hoai Duc District) have progressed and completely mastered the rural pork market. As the leading banner of the marketing cooperative sector in the municipality, the Van Ha marketing cooperative has organized the direct delivery of staple goods to production units and has also supplied thousands of tons of nitrate and lime fertilizers at a price 15 to 20 percent cheaper than that in the free market.

As an initial step, the urban marketing cooperatives have redetermined their activity orientation and decided on a substantial reduction in long-distance business activities. The precincts have paid greater attention to developing servicing occupations such as wooden furniture and ordinary tool repairs, barbershops, hairdressing salons, bicycle parking, sale of boiling water and processing of soy sauce, aubergines and fish sauce. The wards of Hang Bai (Hoan Kiem Precinct), Le Dai Hanh (Hai Ba Trung Precinct) and O Cho Dua (Dong Da Precinct) are units with fairly good business activities. Throughout the municipality, there are 56 wards and 127 cooperatives which have been dealing in pork to help stabilize the market price. The Hoan Kiem Precinct has directed its wards to expand 8 stations specialized in selling boiling water and cooking rice in pots and 30 others specialized in selling breakfasts, salted vegetables and aubergines, sauces and cooked food at prices 15 to 20 percent cheaper than those charged by private sellers. The Dong Xuan and Tran Hung Dao Wards have organized the keeping of bicycle parking lots at the price fixed by the municipality.

In Tien Giang Province, the marketing cooperative sector has 260,000 members, 320,000 shares with a total capital of 5.3 million dong and 703 marketing cooperative shops to serve the people. From the beginning of this year to date, the sale of staple commodities such as fish sauce, salt, fabrics and so forth has shown an increase of between 155 and 471 percent over the corresponding period last year, thus making a positive contribution to market management.

In pursuance of two-way contracts, the marketing cooperative sector has supplied in advance a certain amount of materials and goods to peasants and has thus been able to increase the value of purchased agricultural products by 329 percent in comparison with the same period last year. In particular, the districts have managed to purchase a large quantity of meat hogs--1,931 tons bought by Cai Be District and 1,258 tons by Cai Lay District. Contrary to the past when they could hardly purchase meat hogs, the villages of Xuan Son, Phyl Dong and My Trung have now effected a rather favorable change [in the purchase of this commodity].

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EFFECTIVE EXPLOITATION OF INDUSTRIAL CAPABILITIES DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Xuan Minh: "Exploit Existing Capabilities to Increase Productivity. Quality and Effectiveness of Industrial Enterprises"]

[Text] At present, the various industrial production sectors in our country have developed and shaped up a network of enterprises from the central to local level and have been able to produce thousands of kinds of industrial goods. According to recent statistics, the whole country has over 2,500 state-operated industrial enterprises and nearly 10,000 small industry and handicrafts cooperatives participating in the production of industrial goods. The number of professional laborers working at industrial installations (including those belonging to the small industry and handicrafts sector) can be counted by the million. The number of managerial and technical cadres and manual and office workers in state industrial enterprises alone has risen to between 600,000 and 700,000. With the production installations and industrial enterprises which have already emerged and with such a large work force, the existing capabilities of our industrial production are fairly great.

First and foremost, these capabilities are evidenced by the equipment, machines and technical standards of our country's industrial enterprises which have been created by the state investments and turned into fixed assets worth tens of billions of dong. Many Class-A enterprises in the industrial sector have been the objects of investments in capital construction and in their equipping with modern machines of various types [and each such enterprise is] worth 300 to 500 million dong. Basic agricultural production branches acting as spearheads of the economic sector such as electric power, oil and natural gas, coal, chemicals, mechanical engineering, light industry, processing industry and so forth have all been built and expanded. Of the hundreds of categories of industrial products manufactured in our country which have met international standards, many have been awarded gold medals. The above-mentioned capabilities can also be seen in the contingent of scientific-technical cadres, in the abundant labor force and in many talented members of the industrial sector who have won numerous prizes at world professional skill competitions.

In fact, over the past 2 years, in light of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and under the state guidance, industrial enterprises have

intensified the exploitation of their existing capabilities, thus bringing about numerous changes in industrial production. To exploit its capabilities, the engineering and metals sector has adopted the product diversification method and raised the technical standards, thereby fabricating many products of high value with fairly good economic effects... The chemical industry sector has developed its capabilities by expanding the on-the-spot exploitation and full use of supplies and raw materials and by applying new technical innovations in the production process. The food industry sector has also advanced by resorting to new working methods and by taking measures to make intensive investments, to create stable zones of raw material production and, at the same time, to enlarge economic alliance [with other sectors] to increase its productive power. On its part, the coal industry sector has developed its many production capabilities by intensifying managerial improvement, reorganizing and regulating production and so forth. At the installations, factories and enterprises of each and every sector, the exploitation of capabilities aimed at developing production has also taken place in a multi-form and versatile manner. Some of them have boldly invested in equipment and labor to manufacture dozens of new categories of products which have made a valuable contribution to the national economy. Others have fully used the efficiency of the existing equipment and machines and have reached 90 percent of their capacities, a twofold increase over the past. Others again have displayed a high spirit of self-sufficiency, employed labor rationally and expanded sideline production while keeping up their principal line of production, increasing their output and nearly doubling the income of cadres and workers...

Owing to the intensified exploitation of the existing capabilities to develop production and despite countless difficulties experienced in the past few years with raw materials, supplies, energy and spare parts--, industrial production has generally speaking, been maintained and developed. For some principal products such as insecticide spray guns, transformers, electric motors, fertilizers, fabrics, silk, bicycles and cigarettes, production has increased rapidly with each passing year. During the 1978-80 period, the average output value of the industrial sector increased by only 0.6 percent but during the 3-year period between 1981 and 1983, it increased by 11.8 percent per year on the average. In 1983 in particular, the gross industrial output value increased by 25 percent over 1978 which so far was a record year.

Though having scored the above-mentioned achievements, the exploitation of the existing capabilities of industrial enterprises is still subjected to many limitations so that the development rate of the various sectors is still slow in comparison with the actual possibilities. The greatest evidence is the fact that because of the failure to strike a balance between energy and raw materials and because of many shortcomings inherent in the organization and management of production, only roughly 50 percent of the productive capacities of the state industrial sector has been used while the remaining 50 percent has not yet been exploited fully. In many factories and enterprises, about 40 to 50 percent of the equipment capacities have not yet been employed to manufacture products. The organization of production and the exploitation of the capabilities of equipment and labor at many industrial installations have been improved but are still sluggish, which has given rise to a lot of

hindrance in the production process... For these reasons, the productivity, quality and effectiveness of industrial production have been limited, which has caused a serious shortage of industrial and consumer goods. Therefore, under the present circumstances still replete with energy and material difficulties, the need to exploit all the existing capabilities to step up industrial production is a correct trend and a sound solution as indicated in the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress to achieve equilibrium in production such as by fully, effectively and economically using the sources of energy and raw materials supplied; by expanding their economic alliance to reinforce each other, by exploiting the domestic sources of raw materials and supplies; by investing in the creation of zones to produce raw materials for production; by further exploiting local sources of coal and by stepping up the movement to develop innovations, to improve technique, quickly to apply technical progress in production and so forth.

To exploit and properly use the existing capabilities, it is also necessary to do research, to reorganize production, to continue to bring about new changes in management and organization and to regulate production with acumen. On the other hand, it is necessary to consider it important to coordinate socialist education and enlightenment with the proper use of economic stimuli such as product contract wages, money rewards, efforts to raise the cadres' and workers' standard of living and so forth.

The exploitation of all existing capabilities to step up production and to raise productivity, quality and effectiveness is aimed at the ultimate objective of successfully fulfilling the state plan and the socioeconomic targets set by the party and state. It is precisely for this reason that it is necessary to eliminate many erroneous tendencies such as exploiting the existing capabilities with the sole aim of promoting a sideline production, refusing to deliver the fixed quantity of product to the state, using the enterprise's product to freely grant unreasonable "rewards" to cadres and workers or selling it at a high price in the free market to have money to raise a fund for the enterprise itself.

By satisfactorily carrying out the above-mentioned tasks, factories and enterprises will be able not only to successfully overcome the current difficulties but also to exploit their own existing capabilities to a larger extent in order to move forward continuously to fulfill the 1984 state plan and to create a momentum for steady developments in the forthcoming years.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ECONOMIC TARGETS SET FOR KIEN GIANG BY 1985

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Following are the principal economic norms to be attained by 1985:

Food--Efforts will be exerted to increase the cultivated area to 345,000 hectares (including 120,000 hectares of summer-fall rice and 60,000 hectares of winter-spring rice) and to achieve a gross output of 1.26 million tons of paddy.

Animal husbandry--There will be a total herd of 44,000 bovines (including 30,000 for draft power), 330,000 hogs and 1 million ducks; positive steps will be made to delimit zones for the development of the ox and goat herd in Phu Quoc, Ha Tien and Hon Dat and to raise breeding ducks on a large scale in areas where conditions are favorable.

Marine products--Concentrated efforts will be made to catch 100,000 tons of marine products and 15,000 tons of fresh water fish (including 1,500 tons of frozen shrimp for export) and to process 2,000 tons of frozen fish, 3,000 tons of fish meal for use as livestock feed, and 12 million liters of fish sauce.

Forestry--The mass movement to plant trees for afforestation purposes and to protect forests will be stepped up; the forest area will be increased to 65,000 hectares and 3,500 cubic meter of round lumber will be obtained.

Local industry--For construction purposes, 200,000 cubic meters of stone will be exploited. The following materials will be produced: 15,000 tons of cement, 100,000 cubic meters of peat, 12 million meters of tulle to make mosquito nets, 12,000 tons of sugar, 1,500 tons of coconut oil, 500 tons of paper, 20,000 tons of lime, 100,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer and 100 million bricks.

Import-export--Efforts will be exerted to achieve an export value of \$30 million in 1985.

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NGHE TINH PROVINCE REPORTS IMPROVEMENTS IN COMMERCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Thanh Phong: "The New Features of the Nghe Tinh Commerce Sector"]

[Text] During the past 3 years, especially in 1983, the Nghe Tinh commerce sector made commendable advances in its effort to control goods and money, in its business and support operations and in the struggle to restore the new, socialist order on the distribution-circulation front.

These initial results were recorded after the province assigned management responsibilities to the district level. This assignment of responsibilities was not accomplished by "carving out" certain units and placing them under district level management with the Commerce Service then "washing its hands" of them. The Nghe Tinh Commerce Service made quite thorough preparations for the assignment of responsibilities to the district level: additional leadership and management cadres were provided to the district corporations; the service worked with the districts to resolve difficulties encountered in controlling the sources of goods and properly orient their business operations; and the assignment of management responsibilities was closely linked to a division of labor. These steps have made it possible for the district corporations to display both initiative and creativity within their areas of operation while enabling them to trade products in which they are strong with other districts through the province, thereby establishing a flow of goods among virtually all of the districts within the province. The province has regularly sent personnel to the districts, not only to conduct inspections, but also to provide general guidance and eliminate the obstacles being encountered by installations. Nam Dan District is strong in cattle production but lacks sufficient sugar and molasses; through the Commerce Service, Nam Dan has been trading with Tan Ky and Nghia Dan Districts to obtain additional crystal sugar, molasses and so forth. Huong Son and Huong Khe Districts can trade the product in which they are strong, fuel, for the fish sauce, fish and salted fish of Cam Xuyen and Thach Ha Districts. By this method, the Nghe Tinh commerce sector encourages the district commerce sectors to take the initiative in developing their economic strengths and controlling the sources of goods within their localities well while helping to regulate the supply of goods throughout the province through the district commerce corporations. Whereas they were once passive and confused, as soon as the

district level was assigned responsibilities, the commerce sectors of the districts moved forward and have taken the initiative in generating sources of local goods and establishing business and economic ties with other districts and provinces (through the province). The commerce corporations of Nam Dan, Duc Tho, Thach Ha, Tan Ky, Nghia Dan, Can Loc, Dien Chau, Quynh Luu and Cam Xuyen Districts, Ha Tinh City and so forth have performed their tasks well. In 1983, despite high winds, typhoons and flooding, all corporations completed their state plans! Of significance is the fact that the quantities of goods supplied by the upper level were less than planned but, as a result of taking the initiative in developing local sources of goods and displaying flexibility in their business operations, practically all district corporations provided a relatively full supply of essential goods to primary recipients. Through and by means of the assignment of management responsibilities to the district level, the Nghe Tinh commerce sector is better able to control goods. As regards grain alone, the district commerce corporations and the network of marketing cooperatives from the district to the village levels obtained through trade or procured for the province slightly less than 160,000 tons of grain in 1983. Many corporations, such as those in Nghi Loc, Thach Ha, Tan Ky and Nghia Dan Districts, exceeded their plan procurement quotas; more than one-half of the district corporations exceeded their stable procurement obligations.

To control goods and dominate the market, especially the rural market, efforts must begin where these goods and this market originate, in production. In this spirit, the Nghe Tinh commerce sector, together with those sectors that are responsible for the production sectors, has worked closely with the agricultural, fishing and salt production sectors to learn their needs and find sources of goods to be developed. In 1983, the sector supplied to agriculture 500,000 plow shares, 500,000 hand tools, 9,000 improved carts, 38,000 breeder hogs, 3 million fingerlings, 25 tons of sweet potato cuttings, 13,000 coconut seedlings, 50 tons of tea seed, 240,000 bamboo strings for tying rice in bundles and thousands of tons of lime and fertilizer. During the 1983 5th month and summer-fall rice harvests, when farmers were in the midst of the busiest part of the season, the commerce sector, through the commerce corporations and marketing cooperatives, promptly provided them with hand implements and a relatively full supply of essentials to meet the daily needs of farmers, especially in the key rice growing areas. In the key rice growing areas, in addition to normal standards, the commerce sector also sold to farmers during the 5th month and summer-fall seasons of 1983 2 liters of kerosene, 2 liters of fish sauce, 50 kilograms of MSG, 100 kilograms of soup base, 8 kilograms of salt and 1 kilogram of pork to each household.

Having an impact upon handicraft production in order to control the goods that are produced is also one of the objectives of the Nghe Tinh commerce sector. The sector has procured or obtained through trade and supplied to the provincial industrial and handicraft sector 300 tons of steel, 100 tons of iron, 35 tons of paper and 100 tons of coal for the paper mill. It has supplied 10 tons of Bai Bang paper, 10 tons of wrapping paper and 100,000 PE bags to the tea processing plant. In addition, the sector has developed sources of goods in other provinces that have enabled it to supply to its industrial and handicraft installations 300 tons of coal, 500 tons of scrap

materials, 1,500 tons of leather, 1 million pieces of small bamboo and 1,000 tons of firewood.

The Nghe Tinh commerce sector has created for itself a broad market, both in terms of procurements and sales, one that enables it to exert wide-ranging control over the sources of agricultural and food products as soon as they become available and control them until they are marketed. The procurement of all of Nghe Tinh's main industrial products, such as tobacco, tea, bicycle tires, mosquito netting, improved carts, rush mats and so forth, exceeds plan quotas. Local goods account for as much as 38.7 percent (the plan calls for 38.5 percent) of the total volume of goods supplied, thus helping to meet local needs, fulfill obligations to the central level, stabilize prices and dominate the market.

The sector has also established coordination among its own forces and established ties with various sectors from the provincial to the district levels in order to create a new strength. It has established strong district corporations and a strong provincial corporation and closely linked state-operated commerce to the network of marketing cooperatives extending from the district to the village levels, especially on the village level. The commerce sector has joined with the provincial marketing cooperative federation in firmly controlling the network of village marketing cooperatives. The district commerce corporations use the village marketing cooperatives as sales agents, procurement agents, places where goods produced under contract are delivered and places which, together with state-operated commerce, make contract payments. High results were achieved during the 1983 winter-spring grain procurement season because there was close cooperation with marketing cooperatives. Practically all of the grain procured was procured through the marketing cooperatives because they are the places at which state-operated commerce delivers goods directly to the people and contacts each household and each unit for the purpose of procuring grain, hogs, cattle, peanuts, beans and so forth.

The sector considers its battle position to be not only procurement and sales, but also the struggle against private merchants, the struggle to stabilize prices and combat profiteering and smuggling. This inevitably requires that the sector maintain ties with many other sectors. At the very outset, the commerce sector took the initiative in coordinating with the grain, foreign trade, finance, banking, public security and other sectors. During the past 2 years, especially in 1983, the close coordination among the various sectors brought additional strength to the commerce sector. Conversely, the commerce sector has helped these other sectors complete their tasks.

However, the weaknesses and deficiencies of the Nghe Tinh commerce sector are still evident at some times and places, even in the management of goods and business guidelines. When obtaining special local products, more than a few corporations, especially the district corporations, prefer to do business over long distances, giving the reason as "being self-sufficient" while actually displaying localism and a lack of respect for general regulations. Although progress has been made in the effort to control local goods, the quantity of goods controlled is still low compared to local production capacity. The initiative that the sector has taken is commendable but the results achieved

are still limited in many areas. On the one hand, because the effectiveness of the guidance provided by the sector is still poor, there is a rather significant contradiction between mobilization norms that are high and the low investments made under plans in the production of the various types of goods. There is still a lack of unity, in terms of both the types and the quantities of goods, between the plans assigned by the province and those assigned by the Ministry of Home Trade. For example, the ministry assigns plans for green beans, sesame, conical hats, rattan and oil bearing seed but the province does not. The ministry assigns low quotas for some products, such as pork, buffalo, cattle, rushes and so forth, while the province's quotas are high. Another weak point of the Nghe Tinh commerce sector is the lack of balance between the retail sales plan on the organized market and the supply of goods used to procure agricultural and food products from farmers. As a result, it is very difficult to arrange for the supply of the various types of goods, disruptions occur between the supply of one type of good and another, management is made more difficult and negative phenomena are likely to occur. There must be good coordination between the sector plan and the plan for the locality and territory in order to facilitate the balancing of supply between the service and the districts. And, the competition that exists in procurement among the organizations that circulate goods, especially between home trade and foreign trade organizations and among a number of corporations and sectors on the central level, must be eliminated.

The new advances that have been made by the Nghe Tinh commerce sector have laid a solid foundation. If there is closer coordination among the province, the central level and the various sectors and if organizational and policy problems are promptly resolved, the sector will achieve larger results.

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CSO: 4209/252

AGRICULTURE

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN SOUTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Mar 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Continuing To Steadily Advance Socialist Transformation in the Rural Areas of Nam Bo"]

[Text] Socialist transformation is developing within agriculture in the provinces of Nam Bo. Some 30 percent of farm families have joined production collectives and cooperatives and 30 percent of cropland has been collectivized; in the provinces of the Mekong Delta, 36.5 percent of families and 32.4 percent of cropland have now been brought under the various forms of cooperativization. Many of the production collectives and cooperatives that have been established have displayed the superior nature of socialist collective production from the very outset, developed production, increased the accumulation of capital and improved the living conditions of collective and cooperative members. There are a number of advanced units that are setting good examples in various areas and have had the effect of attracting farmers to the cooperativization movement. However, there are still more than a few weak and deficient units. Some units have not truly collectivized the instruments of production and a number of others have yet to display the superior nature of collective production over private production, have yet to actively develop production or expand the trade sector. Strengthening the units that have been established and continuing to promote the cooperativization campaign are jobs that must be carried out simultaneously to insure the strong and steady advance of the movement.

The units of the socialist collective economy are units that have collectivized the primary instruments of production, units which, on the basis of becoming the masters of the instruments of production, also become the masters of management and distribution. In the provinces of Nam Bo, where cooperativization is being carried out on an increasingly high level, the public ownership of the instruments of production can be achieved gradually but it is necessary to collectivize labor and arable land from the very outset while creating the conditions needed to eventually collectivize buffalo, cattle and machinery and immediately adopting plans for making effective use of buffalo, cattle and machinery as soon as they are collectivized. However, the specific situation cannot be used as an excuse for giving light attention to the collectivization of the primary instruments

of production, thus causing the units of the socialist collective economy to be collective units in name only.

The directive issued by the Party Secretariat at the start of this year instructs the units of the socialist collective economy within agriculture in Nam Bo in how to create the conditions needed to implement the product contract system at the very outset. Those places that have performed this work well have achieved marked results, thus generating an interest on the part of farmers in implementing production plans, helping to strengthen the units that have already been established and attracting farmers to the agricultural cooperativization movement. In actuality, however, there are more than a few places that have not performed this work well. Taking positive steps to create the conditions needed to implement the new management system while conducting more thorough inspections, disseminating good experiences and promptly discovering shortcomings so that they can be rectified are the way to incorporate the new management system within the cooperativization movement in a positive and steady manner.

In order for the agricultural cooperativization movement in the provinces of Nam Bo to continue to advance and be virtually completed in 1985, it is first of all necessary to inspect for and thoroughly complete the abolition of exploitation through cropland in conjunction with transforming the market, abolishing the bourgeoisie in commerce, transforming small merchants and establishing contract relations between farmers and the state. The most widespread form of organization for bringing farmers together to perform these jobs is the production solidarity team; at the same time, through this organization, we must make urgent preparations for progressing to the higher forms of organization, production collectives and cooperatives, in the years ahead. We should not be impetuous, give light attention to the various forms of transition and seek to advance to the higher form of organization at a time when all the necessary conditions have not been established; at the same time, we must not fail to take positive steps in preparing farmers for the establishment of socialist collective economic organizations.

Strengthening the units that have been established is important work when the movement has gained the participation of more than one-third of farmers. The production collectives and cooperatives that have been established must become models that draw farmers who are still engaged in private production to the new path. Reorganizing production, strengthening material-technical bases, properly implementing the management system, including product contracts, expanding businesses and establishing economic ties create the conditions for production collectives and cooperatives to develop their production, increase their ability to accumulate capital for the collective economy, increase the volume of agricultural products traded with the state and constantly raise the living standard of cooperative members.

Training cadres for the agricultural cooperativization movement is a job of pressing importance. It is necessary to train, in a well coordinated manner, directors, assistant directors, chief accountants, economic management cadres, technical cadres and so forth for collective production units. Without loyal, dependable and competent cadres, it is impossible to maintain or advance the cooperativization movement.

The organizations of the party in the rural areas of Nam Bo must attach more importance to the socialist transformation of agriculture. Each party member must set an example and agitate among the masses for the implementation of the various policies pertaining to socialist transformation. Through the various forms they assume, production solidarity teams, production collectives and cooperatives, the main one being production collectives, and by closely coordinating these organizations with marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives, the new production relations in the rural areas of Nam Bo will stimulate more rapid and steadier strides forward by agricultural production and, at the same time, help to build the new, socialist countryside.

7809

CSO: 4209/252

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION-BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF STATE FARMS YIELD PROFIT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Following a review of the production and business activities of 78 state farms belonging to 4 specialized business corporations directly subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture and to 12 provinces and cities in North Vietnam, it appears that 71 state farms--91 percent of the total number--have benefited from production: They have made a profit totaling 72,115,000 dong. This is the net profit derived from production and business activities; if the state income and price differentials are taken into account, all state farms can be said to have done a profitable business. The Luong My state farm (Ha Son Binh Province) has made a profit of 800,000 dong; in addition, the province has collected 4,147,000 dong of income for the state and 1.2 million dong of price differentials. The Luong My state farm has thus accumulated nearly 6 million dong in 1983 for the province. The Tam Dao state farm has made a profit of 2.3 million dong and the province has collected over 3 million dong of state income and through the incentive policy on tobacco production, thus accumulating a total amount of nearly 6 million dong.

A relatively great profit has been made by many state farms such as the one in Moc Chau which gained a benefit of 6 million dong, the Song Boi one with 5.3 million dong, state farm "3-2" with 4.5 million dong, the To Hieu one with 3.9 million dong and the Bai Phu one with 3.8 million dong... To date, all state farms in the north have derived a profit from production and business.

State farms in the north were built long ago. The investments made by the state to develop orchards, animal husbandry and other material-technical bases such as water conservancy, communication and mechanical engineering works and so on have now begun to exert their effect. The production guidelines and tasks of many state farms have been determined and adjusted along the lines of specialized cultivation in combination with general business activities. Many state farms have managed to fully use all on-the-spot labor and land potentials to produce large amounts of material wealth so as to achieve a realistic economic effectiveness.

The state farms have implemented the system of wage payment on the basis of product contract and been endowed with a new management apparatus. They have begun to carry out economic accounting and opposed excessive bureaucracy in doing business. The functioning of the new management apparatus and the fixing of purchase prices have also contributed to stimulating the production and business activities of state farms. Some localities have started determining and applying the production cost for enterprises and have given the latter a share in the profit derived from such a policy. As a result, state farms no longer carry out production at a loss as in the past few years and enthusiasm has been instilled into production installations and laborers.

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CSO: 4209/240

AGRICULTURE

PHU KHANH CONGRESS REVIEWS AGRICULTURE, SETS GOALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Mar 84 p 1

[VNA News Release: "The Collective Farmers of Phu Khanh Province Emulate in the Implementation of Grain Plan Norms"]

[Excerpt] In the assessment of the congress of collective farmers of Phu Khanh Province, the province's collective farmers have, during the past 5 years, made many contributions to the development of production and the establishment of the new production relations. Today, Phu Khanh Province has 244 cooperatives and 290 production collectives, which have brought 90 percent of farm households and 83 percent of farmland into collective production. The collective farmers of Phu Khanh Province have cleared or restored to production 48,946 hectares, thus bringing the total amount of farmland to 118,333 hectares, and contributed tens of millions of mandays to the construction of water conservancy projects. They have applied science and technology in agricultural production and given their attention to developing livestock production in a manner balanced with crop production. The standard of living of laborers has been improved in many respects. In 1983, farmers delivered under their obligations or sold to the state 76,000 tons of grain, twice as much as in 1976.

The congress set the tasks of the Farmers' Association in the coming period as: making every effort in their education of association members and farmers so that they display patriotism and love of socialism and exercise collective ownership; implement the positions and policies of the party and the laws of the state; strengthen and perfect the production relations within agriculture; emulate in productive labor and the practice of frugality; develop the household economy in the correct direction; and help to establish the new lifestyle in the countryside. In 1984, it must encourage farmers to meet the primary norms of the 5 year plan (1981-1985) and endeavor to produce a total grain output of 390,000 tons and fulfill their obligation of 102,000 tons of grain, in paddy equivalent while insuring that 70 percent of cooperatives meet the standards established for above average and excellent cooperatives and that not one cooperative is weak and deficient.

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AGRICULTURE

EXPLOITATION OF MARINE PRODUCTS IN KIEN GIANG INTENSIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Tran Quoc Khai: "Strength of Marine Products"]

[Text] In Kien Giang, there are many fishing areas which rank among the most prolific in fish and shrimp in our country and which extend from the south-western part of the Ca Mau peninsula to the Rach Gia Bay. Scarcely ever ruffled by winds and waves, this sea area is not only abundant in ephemerata useful for the rapid reproduction and growth of fish and shrimp but is also propitious to open-sea and in-shore fishing. It is estimated that Kien Giang's output of fish and shrimp may reach 200,000 tons a year, not to mention its yield in fresh water fish. Appetizing and valuable species of seafish such as turbot, mackerel, globefish and so on can be found in Kien Giang. In Kien Giang, there are many shores teeming with large seashrimp where a single net haul may catch as many as 5 or 6 quintals of shrimp for export. In addition to fish and shrimp, the Kien Giang sea produces also oysters and sea slugs. Ha Tien oysters are reputed at home and highly prized abroad. Kien Giang's sea slugs are fairly large and have a good quality and once dried up, each piece can weigh between 150 and 200 grams. Kien Giang's sea is also abundant in anchovies which are used to make the famously delicious Phu Quoc fish sauce.

Before the liberation day, sea fishing in Kien Giang was not planned and the forces engaged in catching marine products were not organized and managed. The laboring fishermen were dominated and exploited by boat and store owners. Marine resources were neither preserved nor allowed to reproduce.

Ever since the liberation day, the Kien Giang people have been guided and aided by the central level; especially in the past few years, the decline of fishing has been checked and some leaps forward made. From about 30,000 tons, the marine product output has jumped close to 60,000 tons in 1983. The amount of shrimp caught for export has risen to over 1,000 tons. Contrary to the past when it received little attention, the breeding and catching of fresh water fish has been intensified in 1983 with an output of 10,000 tons, which confirms Kien Giang's great potential and abundance in marine products.

To achieve production effectiveness, Kien Giang has reorganized the catching forces and equipped the fishing sector with hundreds of ships and boats together with fish nets. An initial step has been made to manage the sea area, to reform the private fishing force and to attract nearly 10 percent of the total number of fishing households, ships and boats to the collective undertaking system. The province has built up the district level for fishing purposes and decentralized it from the managerial point of view. In 1983, owing to the satisfactory development and managerial decentralization of the district level, it was possible for some districts to purchase twice as much shrimp for export [as in the past] and to surpass the planned output of marine products. Kien Giang Province still has huge potentials in marine products; it is trying to achieve an output of 100,000 tons of marine products and a marine product export value of \$9 million in 1984.

To fulfill the above-mentioned norms, Kien Giang is strengthening the organization and management of the fishing sector, further intensifying its transformation, implementing an appropriate policy to purchase marine products, especially shrimp, for the state and stepping up and perfecting the decentralization and development of the district level. Beside exporting shrimp, Kien Giang is carrying out exploitation and processing in order to export 16 species of seafish and other kinds of marine products. To manage and effectively exploit its sea area teeming with fish and shrimp, Kien Giang is conducting a survey to rezone fishing areas and is formulating specific policies concerning fishery--especially with regard to pricing, the investment procedures and the two-way exchange of goods in order to stimulate and develop the fishing sector's production; together with the sister provinces, it is organized a better management and exploitation of fishing areas, correctly implementing regulations and systems on local fishing activities and simultaneously contributing to maintaining security in this sea area of the fatherland.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

CHURCH, STATE RELATIONSHIP DISCUSSED

Paris DOAN KET in French No 358, Apr 84 pp 20-21

[Article by Tran Minh]

[Text] The 13 March 1984 issue of LE MONDE published an article by its Vatican correspondent, Philippe Pons, on "Vietnam: Rome Concerned over Status of Catholics." The author, citing "sources close to the Vatican," writes that "the leaders in Hanoi have undertaken a campaign to cut off the Vietnamese Catholic community (3 million people) from Rome. For instance, last year a 'Solidarity Committee of Vietnamese Patriotic Catholics' was set up. Its 74 members are elected and, in the eyes of the authorities it is the sole representative of the Church."

Referring to Amnesty International, according to which there are currently 150 Vietnamese priests under arrest or in prison, the same sources cited the arrest of a priest in Hue, Father Nguyen van Ly, "accused of having violated the ban on pilgrimages to Notre-Dame de La Vang, near Quang Tri." They also referred to the conviction in the summer of 1983 of six persons (only three of whom were priests, and not all six, as the LE MONDE correspondent wrote) for crimes of "anti-revolutionary propaganda" and "attempted rebellion."

The article in LE MONDE practically repeats word for word an article by Henry Kahn, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES in Rome (International Herald Tribune, 5 March 1984). The only difference is that the expression "sources close to the Vatican" is replaced by the more specific "Vatican officials." In other words, the two journalists in good faith carefully reproduced the words of the anonymous Vatican "officials."

Before going to the heart of the problem--the relationship between the Socialist regime and the Catholic Church and the Vatican--raised by the Vatican's "concern," we would like to point out the following for our readers' information:

- Nearly all the priests currently being detained in Vietnam were not arrested because they were priests, but because they were former chaplains of the Saigon army. It is certainly regrettable that, 9 years after the end of the American war, the policy of Chinese-American hostility designed to "destabilize" Vietnam and to "bleed it dry" has forced the Hanoi government to keep some 10,000

former army and Saigon police officers in its re-education camps (whose numbers total 1.5 million men). From a Western standpoint, one might even regard as a violation of human rights the fact that these persons have been detained for years without having been tried according to the rules. The authorities have always replied to this that, from a human standpoint (for the persons detained as well as for their families), detention in a re-education camp, even for a long period of time, is preferable to the disgrace resulting from a trial for war crimes or crimes against humanity. Without debating the issue, let's just say that to cite the figure of priests in detention without at least referring to the unfortunate historical context, and to infer thereby possible religious repression, is a regrettable move on the part of a Vatican official whose responsibility for colonialism and American policy in the past is notorious.

- We do not have any information on the Reverend Father Nguyen Van Ly, but it might be good to remember that the statue of the Virgin Mary of La Vang was erected, like a mini-virgin Mary of Fatima, very near the 17th parallel, to fight communism and to bless the Vietnamese division following a "miracle" fabricated in the 1950's. It is understandable in these circumstances that the Vietnamese authorities would put an end to this type of demonstration, which is more political than religious. The Episcopal Council of Vietnam has for its part never regarded this ban as a restriction on its freedom of religion.

- Father Nguyen Cong Doan, a Jesuit provincial (appointed during a time of disaster on the eve of the liberation of Saigon at the end of April 1975--the South-Vietnamese Jesuits were part of the province of Taiwan prior to that time), and thus head of the Alexandre de Rhodes Center, was tried and convicted, as an accomplice of a former Saigon Army officer, for attempted rebellion. The trial in the summer of 1983 was public and the Vietnamese Catholic Church was careful to keep a distance from the accused, as it did at the time of the affair involving the priest of Saint Vincent parish in 1976. Contrary to the Vatican's official statement, Father Doan was never "the personal counsellor of the Archbishop of Ho Chi Minh City" (LE MONDE, the article cited). The latter, Mgr Nguyen Van Binh, has never even had any "personal counsellors," but convenes more or less regularly a "council of the archdiocese." Father Doan was a member of it, as were the Reverend Fathers Huynh Cong Minh, Truong Ba Can and Nguyen Huy Lich, vice-president and members of the bureau of the Committee of the Union of Patriotic Catholics of Vietnam, respectively.

A Civilian Organization

It is quite surprising that this committee, set up at the time of the "National Congress of Vietnamese Catholics for the Construction and Defense of the Nation and Peace" (8-10 November, 1983) was interpreted by "sources close to the Vatican" as part of a "campaign to eventually cut off the Vietnamese Catholic community (...) from Rome" (article cited). This Committee of the Union of Patriotic Catholics of Vietnam is only the logical continuation of the Liaison Committee of Patriotic and Peace-Loving Vietnamese Catholics, which was a civilian organization separate from the ecclesiastical authorities, founded in North Vietnam in 1955 for the purpose of involving Catholics as citizens in the political and social life of the country. The existence of this liaison

committee for 28 years proves that the Vietnamese Communist Party never dreamed of forming a "patriotic church separate from Rome" of the Chinese type (despite advice to this effect strongly supported by Peking in the beginning of the 1950's). Although the relationship between the State and the Church in the North links with the colonial regime and its hostility to land reform, (the Catholic Church was the largest landholder in the North)--the gradual integration of Catholics into the national community, the increasingly active participation of Catholics in farm cooperatives and the anti-American resistance from 1965 to 1975, in addition to the fact that a growing number of North Vietnamese priests were practicing a "theology of emancipation" early on (before Vatican II) all gradually led the Church in the North to an "aggiornamento." Since prior to 1975, bishops from the North went to synods and relations were established between Hanoi and the Vatican.

With the reunification of Vietnam, followed by the reunification of the Catholic Church (the Episcopal Council for all of Vietnam met under the chairmanship of Mgr Trinh Nhu Khue, named a cardinal and replaced since his death by Cardinal Trinh Van Can), these relations improved, although official diplomatic relations were not established. Thus Vietnam found itself in a unique situation: a socialist country, it is also the Asian country (not including the Philippines) with the largest Catholic community (3.5 million out of a total population of 56 million), a country where the Catholic Church has finally cut its ties with its colonial past and proclaimed, through its Episcopal Council "its firm desire to remain linked to the destiny of the country and to march in concert with the people and work for the happiness of its fellow citizens" (letter from the Episcopal Council of Vietnam dated May 1980).

In this spirit, Cardinal Trinh Van Can, archbishop of Hanoi, held a lengthy reception for a delegation from the Catholic Congress in November 1983 and was represented at the Congress by his coadjutor, Bishop Nguyen Van Sang. Another dignitary, Mgr Pham Tan, bishop of Thanh Hoa, also attended the Congress. Other bishops, and the Archbishop of Ho Chi Minh City, Mgr Nguyen Van Binh (who, according to the Vatican official, supposedly "protested"), sent telegrams of congratulations (Chinh Nghia, an agency of the Liaison Committee, 11 December 1983).

The attitude of Cardinal Can and the Vietnamese bishops towards the Catholic Congress in November 1983 and the formation of the Committee of the Union of Patriotic Catholics of Vietnam can therefore largely quell the Vatican's concerns, if they stem from a lack of information.

This committee is not and never will be "separatist," and it is not and never will be "the Church's representative in the eyes of the authorities."

It is, however, somewhat difficult to imagine that the Vatican is so poorly informed of the situation in Vietnam. Perhaps this "concern" is an elliptic expression of disapproval of the priests (there were 142 of them at the Congress and 49 at the National Committee out of 74 members) who have decided to participate actively in the political life of the country. Nobody saw Pope John Paul II reprimand the Reverend Father Cardena, a Jesuit and the Nicaraguan minister of culture, at Managua airport. Everyone knows that the slogan "no politics" is highly political.

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

ARTICLE CRITICIZES WASTEFUL WEDDINGS

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese Dec 83 p 35

[Article by Nguyen Van: "Frugality in Wedding Ceremonies"]

[Excerpts] Practicing frugality is a matter of ethics, of ideology as well as a matter that pertains to the day to day behavior and lifestyle of each of us. Practicing frugality is a strict national policy of many countries. It is one of the universal laws of socialist construction.

Our party, our state and the revered President Ho made and have been making frequent appeals to each cadre, party member and person to practice frugality. Uncle Ho taught that we must "practice frugality in order to build the country."

However, in the social life of our country at this time, the waste of money is still widespread.

During the past several years, wedding ceremonies have also been extremely wasteful.

The results of a preliminary investigation show that the average amount spent on a wedding banquet in the rural areas of the northern midlands totals 25,000 dong; in the cities and among families of cadres and civil servants, the average amount is 15,000 dong. In the mountains of the North, the average wedding costs 15,000 dong; among the families of cadres and civil servants, the average cost is 10,000 dong. In the South, wasteful spending on food and drink during wedding ceremonies is even more serious, with the average wedding in the countryside costing about 100,000 dong.

Between 1980 and 1982, the number of weddings in our country ranged from 45,000 to 47,000 per year. If each wedding costs 10,000 dong (using the lowest figure on the cost of food and drink, the cost of banquets), our society spends slightly less than 5 billion dong each year to set off firecrackers, smoke tobacco, drink wine and get drunk! These 5 billion dong create nothing of benefit, rather, they cause serious consequences to young couples because they are unable to earn the money needed to pay the debts they face following their weddings.

We have given much thought to the 5 billion dong that annually go up in smoke at a time when we are making every effort to provide a few extra dong to improve the meals of cadres, manual workers and civil servants, at a time when tens of thousands of our young, beloved soldiers all along the border of the fatherland lack needles and thread to mend their clothing and sometimes even lack salt for their meals! We maintain that we must make young people and their parents fully aware of the seriousness of this waste and that economists, statisticians and so forth should make comparative figures public so that everyone becomes indignant over this situation and joins together in taking the most positive and effective measures possible to quickly reduce these non-productive social costs.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

LAM DONG NEZ--During the first phase of 1984, Hanoi sent 131 families consisting of 448 persons from its various districts and wards to build the new economic zone in Lam Dong Province. Phuc Tho District sent 72 families consisting of 304 persons; Hoai Duc District: 24 families, 68 persons; Dong Anh District: 15 families, 55 persons; Gia Lam District: 14 families, 46 persons; and Ba Dinh Ward: 6 families, 11 persons. The city sent 13 cadres along with these families, cadres who included public health cadres, educational cadres and so forth. Hoai Duc District sent key cadres to take receipt of land so that additional persons can be sent to establish two new cooperatives in the months ahead. Phuc Tho District allocated 28 tons of paddy and 48,000 dong from its new economic fund to assist the families going to establish new homes. The district commerce corporations sold ample blankets, mats, cloth and so forth to the departing families. Phuc Tho District is carrying out a plan to mobilize 100 families to go build the new economic zone in April, send 3 technical and management cadres along with them and work with these families to quickly stabilize production and their daily lives at their new installation. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Mar 84 p 2] 7809

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hà Văn Ban [HAF VAWN BAN]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; recently he reported to Chairman of the State Council Le Thanh Nghi on his province's 81-83 socioeconomic situation. (NHAN DAN 22 Mar 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Chôn [NGUYEENX CHOWN], Major General

*Acting Commander, 5th Military Region; recently he attended an awards ceremony for the armed forces of Quang Nam-Danang Province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Mar 84 p 1)

Lê Danh [LEE ZANH]

Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; *Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-GDR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 3 Apr 84 he was present at a meeting between Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh and his East German counterpart Hans Reichelt. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 84 p 1)

Đào Duyệt [DAOF ZUYEEN], *Colonel

His article "Registration and Management of Reserve Officers" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Mar 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Trần Dường [NGUYEENX TRAAHF ZUWOWNG]

Deputy Director of the General Affairs Department, State Science and Technology Commission; his article on the scientific and technical plans in 1983 and 1984 appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC N°1 Jan 84 inside back cover)

Nguyễn Văn Đạo [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ] PhD

Secretary General of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; Director of the Mechanics Institute; his article "Offspring of the October and August Revolutions" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 Apr 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Member of the Council of State; President of the Vietnam Women's Union; recently she led a delegation to the 1st Lao Women's National Congress in Vientiane. (PHU NU VIET NAM 4-10 Apr 84 p 1)

Phan Xuân Đột [PHAN XUAAN DOWTJ]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Minister of Forestry; his article on the use of fallow lands and bare hills and mountains appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC N°1 Jan 84 inside back cover)

Hà Trọng Hoà [HAF TRONGJ HOAF]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; recently reported to Chairman of the Council of State Le Thanh Nghi on the 81-83 socioeconomic situation in his province. (NHAN DAN 22 Mar 84 p 1)

Vũ Tam Hoán [VUX TAM HOANS], Colonel, Deceased

Born in 1923 and raised in Hanoi; former Head of the 109th Military Hospital; Member of the Communist Party of Vietnam; he died following an illness at the 109th Military Hospital on 24 Mar 84. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Mar 84 p 4)

Tôn Gia Huyền [TOON GIA HUYEEN]

*Director of the Cultivated Field Management General Department; his article "25 Years of the Branch 'Registration of Land-Survey'" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC N°1 Jan 84 inside back cover)

Tạ Duy Huyền [TAJ ZUY HUYEENF], *Colonel

SRV Military Attache in India; on 3 Apr 84 he attended the arrival in India of the SRV Armed Forces Chief of Staff Colonel General Le Trong Tan. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Apr 84 p 1)

Phạm Học Lâm [PHAMJ HOCJ LAAM]

*Vice Chairman of the Economics, Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly; on 26 Mar 84 he attended a meeting between an SRV National Assembly delegation and Bulgarian officials. (NHAN DAN 30 Mar 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 31 Mar 84 he attended a conference marking the 8th anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Vanguard Forces. (NHAN DAN 2 Apr 84 p 1)

Trưởng Quang Ngô [TRUOWONG QUANG NGOO]

Terminated as Ambassador to Poland; on 28 Mar 84 he was received by Chairman W. Jaruzlski. (NHAN DAN 2 Apr 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Chu Phát [NGUYEENX CHU PHATS], *Colonel

His article on improvements at the Ground Forces Officers School #2 appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Apr 84 p 2)

Trần Văn Quý [TRAANF VAWN QUI] (or Trần Văn Quy) Doctor

Director of the Planning Department, Ministry of Public Health; his article on health planning at the district level appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI Y HOC THUC HANH Jan-Feb 84 p 1)

Hoàng Quy [HOANGF QUY]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; *Minister; Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; recently he attended a conference in the 1st Military Region to discuss coordination of economic and national defense measures. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Apr 84 p 1)

Trần Quỳnh [TRAANF QUYNHF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-GDR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 3 Apr 84 he was present at a meeting between Politburo Member Pham Van Dong and GDR Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hans Reichelt. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 84 p 1)

Phạm Hồng Sơn [PHAMJ HOONG SOWN], *Lieutenant General

His article on the Dien Bien Phu campaign appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Apr 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Quang Tào [NGUYEENX QUANG TAOJ]

Ambassador of the SRV in India; on 3 Apr 84 he attended the arrival in India of SRV Armed Forces Chief of Staff Colonel General Le Trong Tan. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Apr 84 p 1)

Lê Tinh [LEE TINHS]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; his article on his sector's contribution in product contracting and agricultural production appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Apr 84 p 2)

Hồ Trúc [HOOF TRUCS]

Vice Minister of Education; Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Youth Union; his article encouraging youths to study to prepare for upcoming exams appeared in the cited source. [THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 6 Apr 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Khắc Viện [NGUYEENX KHAWCS VIEENJ], *Colonel

Of the M.99 Gp; his letter explaining illegal use of vehicles and illegal sales of rice by unit personnel appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Apr 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Vinh [NGUYEENX VINHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Head of the Marx-Lenin Institute; on 4 Apr 84 he attended a conference of leaders of scientific research agencies of the Central Committees of ruling Communist and Workers Parties. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Apr 84 p 1)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

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Lê Danh [LEE ZANH]

Vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; *vice chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-GDR Committee for Economic Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 28 March 1984 he was present at the 12th session of the above-mentioned committee opening in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 29 Mar 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Hằng [NGUYEENX THIJ HAWNGF]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 24 March 1984 she attended a meeting organized by her organization to give awards to outstanding athletes of 1983. (THE DUC THE THAO 31 March 1984 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Hiếu [HOANGF VAWN HIEEUF]

*Deputy director of the Central Agriculture Department; on 23 March 1984 he attended a meeting in Hanoi marking World Meteorology Day. (NHAN DAN 24 Mar 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Nam Khanh [NGUYEENX NAM KHANHS], Major General

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; deputy head of the Political General Department, VPA; recently he participated in ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the Border Defense Forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Mar 84 p 1)

Lê Kinh [LAX KINHF]

*Ambassador to Guinea; on 28 Mar 84 he was the SRV special envoy to the funeral of president Sekou Toure. (NHAN DAN 30 Mar 84 p 1)

Phạm Mước [PHAMJ MUWOWCJ], *Colonel

*Commander, S.75 Artillery Brigade; he was mentioned in an article about training activities in his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Mar 84 p 2)

Lê Nghĩa [LEE NGHIA]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi; his article "Insuring the Quality of Military Inductees" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Mar 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Như Phong [NGUYEENX NHUW PHONG]

Deputy to the National Assembly; chairman of the People's Committee, Long Be Province; on 26 Mar 84 he was present at a meeting in Sofia between an SRV National Assembly delegation and Bulgarian officials. (NHAN DAN 30 Mar 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Việt Phở [NGUYEENX VIEETS PHOOR]

*Acting director of the Meteorology and Hydrology General Department; on 23 March 1984 he attended a meeting in Hanoi marking World Meteorology Day. (NHAN DAN 24 Mar 84 p 1)

Bình Phương [BINHF PHUWOWNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; *head of the Internal Affairs Department of the CPV Central Committee; recently he participated in ceremonies marking the 25th Anniversary of the Border Defense Forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Mar 84 p 1)

Trần Công Quyền [TRAANF CUWOWNG QUYEENF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Bac Province; recently he participated in ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of the Hoang Hoa Tham uprising. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Mar 84 p 1)

Đỗ Văn Tài [DOOX VAWN TAIF]

*Deputy director of the International Department of the CPV Central Committee; member of the Presidium of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other People; on 28 March he made a speech at a mass meeting in support of the revolutionary struggle of the Nicaraguan people. (NHAN DAN 29 Mar 84 p1)

Trịnh Tâm [TRINHJ TAAM], *Colonel

His article on the Border Defense Forces appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Mar 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Thái [NGUYEENX VAWN THAIS], Colonel

*Head of the Propaganda and Training Department, Political General Department, VPA; recently he spoke at a news conference concerning armed forces activities to mark the anniversary of the founding of the VPA and the victory of Dien Bien Phu. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Mar 84 p 4)

Bùi Văn Thanh [BUIF VAWN THANHJ]

*Deputy director of the Culture and Information Service, Kien Giang Province; his article on popular arts in his province appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Dec 83 p 23)

Huỳnh Công Thán [HUYNHF COONG THAAN]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Long An Province; he was mentioned in an article on military recruiting in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Mar 84 p 3)

Đinh Thiên [DINH THIEENJ], Major General

*Head of the Rear Services General Department; recently he attended an awards ceremony at the Rear Services Academy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Mar 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Đắc Thọ [NGUYEENX DAWCS THOJ]

Director of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Hanoi; on 24 March 1984 he attended a meeting organized by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union to give awards to outstanding athletes of 1983. (THE DUC THE THAO 31 Mar 84 p 1)

Phạm Huy Thông [PHAMJ HUY THOONG] Professor, Ph.D.

Vice chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; his article on the publication on a new Vietnamese grammar book appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 29 Mar 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Minh Triết [NGUYEENX MINH TRIETS] aka Tran Phong [TRAANF PHONG]

Secretary general of the Vietnam Youth Federation; on 29 March 1984 he attended an open conference of his organization. (TIEN PHONG 3-9 Apr 84 p 1)

Lê Thế Trung [LEE THEES TRUNG], Colonel, Professor

His article on the Academy of Military Medicine appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Mar 84 p 2)

Ngô Đình Trường [NGOO DINHF TRUOWNGF]

Editor-in-chief of the light industry technology journal KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE No 6 Dec 83 inside cover)

Đoàn Tũ^h [ZOANX TUEES], Major General

Deputy chief of staff, VPA; *vice chairman of the Emulation Council, Ministry of National Defense; recently he attended an awards ceremony at the Rear Services Academy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Mar 84 p 1)

Trần Văn Võ^h [TRAANF VAWN VOX], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Chief medical officer, Group "B," Vietnamese Volunteer Forces Serving in Kampuchea; he was mentioned in an article on Vietnamese doctors serving in Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Mar 84 p 3)

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PUBLICATIONS

BRIEFS

DIEN BIEN PHU PUBLICATIONS--Hanoi, VNA, May 6--The youth publishing house in Hanoi has issued several books on the occasion on the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory. DIEN BIEN PHU; YOUTH AND EXPLOITS is a chronicle on the brave and self-sacrificing fight of the young combatants of the Vietnam Peoples Army during the campaign. SUMMER THUNDER is a collection of poetry likening the Dien Bien Phu victory to a thunder that heralded the fall not only of prenow imperialism but also of the inevitable doom of colonialism and imperialism. RELICS of Dien Bien introduces the various relics of the campaign now preserved at the army museum. DIEN BIEN PHU; SPACE AND TIME records the reflection of a French officer who was taken prisoner at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 and who returned to the former battlefield 20 years afterward in his capacity as a historian. He reflected on the significance of the Vietnamese peoples liberation fight in the past and their present endeavours in construction. The collection of short stories DIEN BIEN TODAY is about the youth in Dien Bien who are continuing the tradition bequeathed by those who have made the Dien Bien Phu victory. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 6 May 84 BK]

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